



TELEPHONE NUMBER:  
BANK 852 (two lines).

Registered as a Newspaper.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:  
"CHEMICUS LONDON."

**Established in  
ENGLAND, 1859.**

Published Weekly at 42 CANNON STREET,  
LONDON, E.C.

**Established in  
[AUSTRALASIA, 1885.]**

No. 1,558. VOL. LXXV.

DECEMBER 4, 1909

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8 feet wall case, mahogany, two heights ... ..	11 0 0	6 feet do. do. do. ... ..	7 15 0
8 feet do. do. ... ..	10 10 0	6 feet mahogany do. do. ... ..	7 10 0
7 feet do. do. ... ..	9 10 0	5 feet do. mahogany, two heights... ..	6 10 0
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12 feet do. do. ... ..	9 0 0	6 feet do. ... ..	5 5 0
12 feet do. do. ... ..	8 8 0	6 feet do. ... ..	5 0 0
19 feet do. do. ... ..	7 10 0	6 feet do. ... ..	4 10 0
10 feet do. do. ... ..	7 5 0	6 feet do. ... ..	4 4 0
9 feet do. do. ... ..	6 15 0	5 feet do. ... ..	4 0 0
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3-8 feet do. ... ..	6 0 0	5 4 feet do. ... ..	2 10 0	3-6 feet do. ... ..	5 5 0
2-7 feet do. ... ..	5 5 0	3-3 feet do. ... ..	1 15 0	3-5 feet do. ... ..	4 10 0
5-6 feet do. ... ..	4 10 0			2-4 feet do. ... ..	3 15 0
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4-4 feet do. ... ..	3 0 0				

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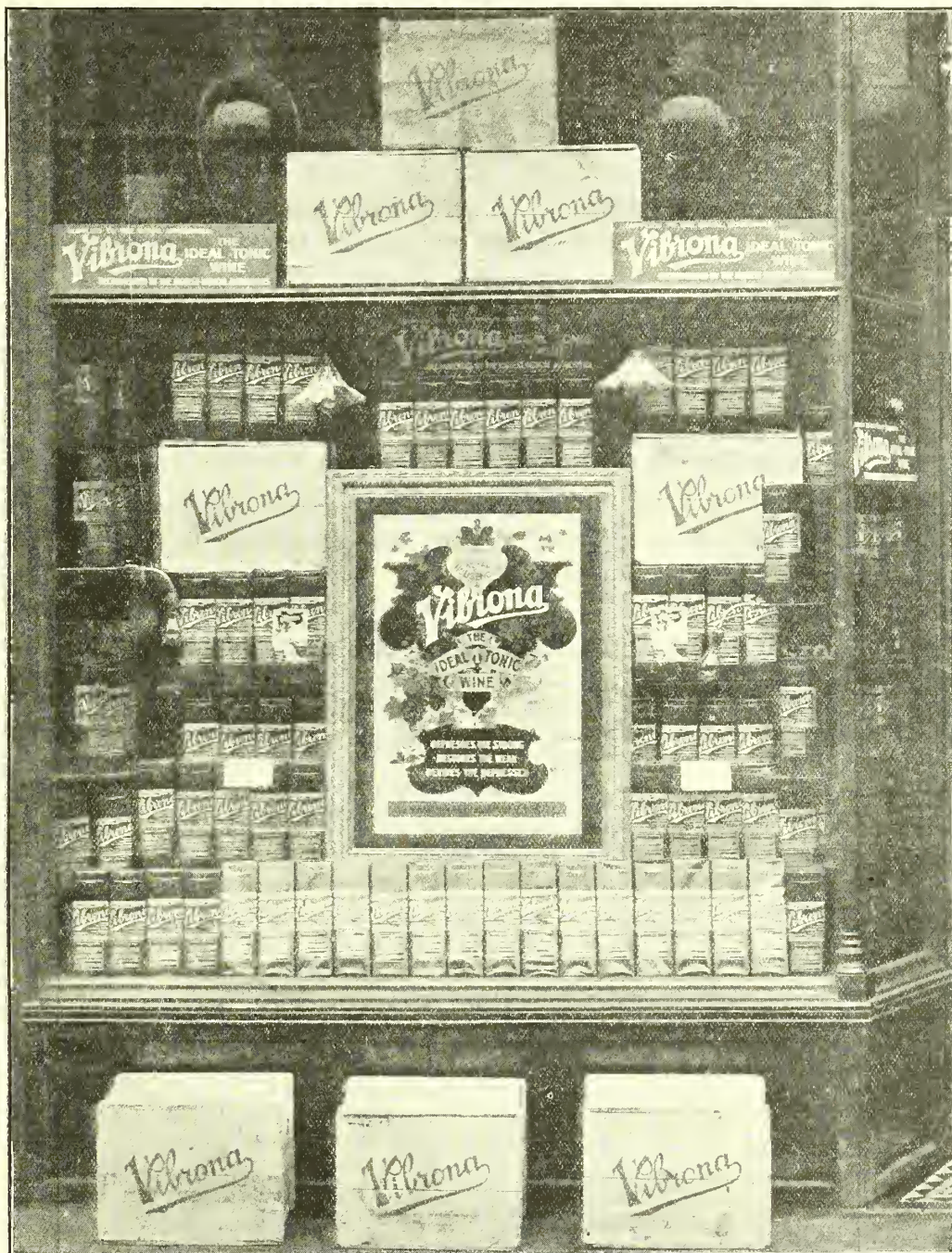
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**CITRIC ACID AND CITRATES**

British Drug Houses, Ltd.  
Howards & Sons, Ltd.  
Morsen, T., & Son  
Sturge, John & E.

**CHAMOIS**

Internat. Sponge Importers  
Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd.  
Solport Bros.

**CHEMICAL MFERS.**

Boehringer, C. F., & Soehne  
Bramwell, E., & Son  
British Drug Houses, Ltd.  
Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.  
Burrighs Wellcome & Co.  
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb  
Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd.  
Howards & Sons, Ltd.  
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.  
May & Baker, Ltd.  
Merck, E.  
Morsen, T., & Son  
Reitmeyer & Co.  
Schimmel & Co.

**CHEMICAL MFERS. (continued)**

Smith, T. & H., Ltd.  
Shamer, Dr. Richard  
Sturge, John & E.  
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.  
Washington Chemical Co.  
White, A., & Sons

**CHEMISTS, MFG.**

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.  
Anglo-American Pharm. Co., Ltd.  
Ayrton, Saunders & Co.  
Bayer Co., Ltd.  
Beetham, M., & Son  
Bell, John, Hills & Lucas, Ltd.  
Blackie, R.  
Brady & Martin, Ltd.  
British Drug Houses, Ltd.  
Burrighs Wellcome & Co.  
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.  
Cupal, Ltd.

Davenport, J. T., Ltd.

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.

Geiger & Braun

Hay, William, Ltd.

Hewlett, C. J., & Son

Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.

Lorimer & Co., Ltd.

Martindale, W.

Newball & Mason

Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.

Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

Oppenheimer, Son & Co.

Parke, Davis & Co.

Potter & Clarke

Randall & Son, Ltd.

Ransom, W., & Son

Salle, H., & Co.

Sankyo & Co.

Shirley Bros, Ltd.

Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

Squire & Sons

Standard Tablet & Pill Co.

Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.

Thompson & Capper

Tidman & Sons, Ltd.

Tolkien, C., & Co.

Udal

Wand Mfg. Co.

(See also WHOLESALE)

**CHEST PROTECTORS**

Conoid Co.

May, Roberts & Co.

**CHLORIDE OF LIME**

Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.

**CHLOROFORM**

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.

May & Baker, Ltd.

Morsen, T., & Son

Smith, T. & H., Ltd.

**CIGARS AND CIGARETTES**

Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.

Singleton & Cole, Ltd.

**CLINICAL THERMOMETERS**

Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.

Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.

Hicks, J. J.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.

Perken, Son, & Co., Ltd.

Zeal, G. H.

**CLOTH BALLS**

O'Neill Zetts & Co.

**COAL TAR SPECIALITIES**

Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

**COCOA**

Cadbury Bros., Ltd.

Frame Food Co.

**COLD CREAM.**

Barnett & Co.

**COLOURS, BEVERAGE, &c.**

Boake (A.), Roberts & Co., Ltd.

Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.

(See also DAIRY ADJUNCTS)

**COMBS**

Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.

Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

May, Roberts & Co.

**COD-LIVER OIL**

Albrethson, A., & Co.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.

British Drug Houses, Ltd.

Devold, Peder

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co., Ltd.

Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

Zimmermann, A. & M.

**CORN FILE**

Lindsey, T. C., & Co., Ltd.

**CORN CURE**

Edwards, S.

Outem Corn Remedy Co.

**CORRUGATED PAPER**

Eburite Paper Co.

**CORKS**

Ayrton, Saunders & Co.

Mitchell, N. W., & Sons, Ltd.

**COUNTER ADJUNCTS**

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

**COUNTER SPECIALITIES**

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

British Drug Houses, Ltd.

Cupal, Ltd.

Hewlett, C. J., & Son

Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.

Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

Udal

**CREAM OF TARTAR**

British Drug Houses, Ltd.

**CREOSOTE**

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.

Burt, Boulton & Haywood

Morsen, T., & Son

**CREPE BANDAGE**

Kimber, W., & Son

Norwich Crêpe Co. (1856), Ltd.

Wood, Vincent

**CYANIDES**

May & Baker, Ltd.

**DAIRY SPECIALITIES**

Fullwood, R. J., & Bland

Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

**DEMIJOHNS**

Brefitt, E., & Co., Ltd.

**DENTAL MECHANICS**

Barker, Fred. H.

Chalk, George, & Co.

Fentiman, A. G.

Fentiman, A. J., & Co.

Halder, E. O.

Hennan Syndicate

Last & White

Taylor & Co.

Wardale & Co.

**DENTIFRICES**

Beecham, T.

Beiersdorf, P., & Co.

Bell, John, Hills & Lucas, Ltd.

Blackie, R.

Burrighs Wellcome & Co.

Calvert, F. C., & Co.

Christy, T., & Co.

Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.

Eucryl, Ltd.

Hall & Ruckel

Jewsbury & Brown

Lambert Pharmacal Co.

McKesson & Robbins

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.

Odol Chemical Works

Pierre, Dr.

Rowland, A., & Sons

Standard Tablet & Pill Co.

Woods, W., & Son

Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

**DEXTRINE**

Pink, F., & Co.

**DIGESTIVE PRODUCTS**

Armour & Co., Ltd.

Benger's Food, Ltd.

Fairechild Bros. & Foster

Parke, Davis & Co.

Squire & Sons

Zimmermann, C., & Co.

**DISINFECTANTS**

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.

Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.

Calvert, F. C., & Co.

Condy & Mitchell, Ltd.

Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.

Dalmas, A. de St., & Co.

Edwards, W., & Son

Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds, Ltd.

Kay Bros., Ltd.

Lambert Pharmacal Co.

Sanitas Co., Ltd.

Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

Willows, Francis B. & T.

Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

Zimmermann, C., & Co.

**DOSE REGULATORS**

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Reuter, R. J.

**DIABETIC BREAD AND FOOD**

Callard & Co.

Van Abbott, G., & Sons

**DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES**

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.

Barclay & Sons, Ltd.

Berliner, Arthur

Burge, Whren & Ridgley

Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.

Chemist's Co-operative Wholesale

Christy, T., & Co.

Davis, J. M., & Sons

**DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES**

(continued)

Edwards, W., & Son

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Hay, J. B., & Co.

Hewlett, C. J., & Sons

Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.

Ingram, J. G., & Son

Maw, S., Son & Sons

May, Roberts & Co.

Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.

Potha, H., & Co.

Quelch, H. C., & Co.

Reuter, R. J.

Sangers'

Schutze, F., & Co.

Shirley Bros., Ltd.



**EMULSIONS, COD - LIVER OIL, ETC.**

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.  
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.  
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.  
Blackie, Robert  
British Drug Houses, Ltd.  
Cupal, Ltd.  
Faulding, F. H., & Co.  
Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.  
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.  
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.  
Parke, Davis & Co.  
Scott & Bowne, Ltd.  
Tolkien, C., & Co.  
Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co.

**ENEMAS**

Bailey, W. H., & Son  
Burge, Warren & Ridgley  
Daval Rubber Co.  
Hay, J. B., & Co.  
Ingram, J. G., & Son  
Maw, S., Son & Sons  
Toogood, W., Ltd.  
Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.

**ENTOMOLOG. APPARATUS**

Watkins & Doncaster

**EPSOM SALTS**

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

**ESSENCES, CONCRETE**

Lautier Fils  
Murray, O., & Co., Ltd.  
Schmoller & Bompard

**ESSENCES, SOL. AND FRUIT**

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.  
Barnett & Foster  
Boake (A.), Roberts & Co., Ltd.  
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.  
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb  
Hay, Wm., Ltd.  
Lautier Fils  
London Essence Co.  
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.  
Newball & Mason  
Spencer, J., Son & Co.  
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.  
Zimmermann, A. & M.

**ETHERS**

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.  
Maofarian, J. F., & Co.  
May & Baker, Ltd.  
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.  
White, A., & Sons

**EUCALYPTUS OIL**

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.  
British Drug Houses, Ltd.  
Hymans, H., & Co.

**EXTRACT OF HERBS**

Newball & Mason  
Potter & Clarke

**EXTRACTS (MEDICINAL)**

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.  
Chemist's Co-operative Wholesale  
Gathergood's Exor.  
Hewlett, C. J., & Son  
Parke, Davis & Co.  
Ransom, W., & Son  
(See also WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS)

**FEEDING BOTTLES**

Brefft, E., & Co., Ltd.  
Hovenden R., & Sons, Ltd.  
Kilner Bros., Ltd.  
Maw, S., Son & Sons  
Sangers  
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

**FILTERS (WATER)**

Berkfeld Filter Co., Ltd.

**FLESH GLOVES**

Sangers

**FLYCATCHERS**

Deansmere Manfg. Co.  
Flykatcho  
Ford, Shapland & Co.  
Kay Bros., Ltd.  
Smith, J. H., & Co.  
Tunbridge & Wright

**FOODS, INFANTS'**

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.  
Benger's Food, Ltd.  
Frame Food Co., Ltd.  
Lofthouse & Saltmer  
Natural Food Co., Ltd.  
Willows, Francis, B. & T.

**FOODS, SPECIAL**

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.  
Bayer Co., Ltd.  
Benger's Food, Ltd.  
Brand & Co., Ltd.  
Burt, O. J.  
Buvo, Ltd.  
Callard & Co.  
Fairchild Bros. & Foster  
Frame Food Co., Ltd.

**FOODS, SPECIAL (continued)**

Hepworth, Walter  
Keen, Robinson & Co., Ltd.  
Menley & James, Ltd.  
Natural Food Co., Ltd.  
Virol, Ltd.  
Wander, A.

**FORMALDEHYDE**

Burt, Boulton & Haywood

**FRUIT CRYSTALS**

Aerators, Ltd.

**FRUIT SYRUPS**

Idris & Co., Ltd.

**FULLER'S EARTH**

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

**FUMIGATORS**

Sanitas Co., Ltd.

**GELATIN AND GLUE**

Boehm, F., Ltd.

**GLASSWARE, CHEMICAL**

Zahradnik, Jos.

**GLAUBER'S SALT**

Bramwell, E., & Son  
Howards & Sons, Ltd.

**GLYCERIN**

Boehm, F., Ltd.  
Price's Patent Candle Co.

**GLYCERIN PLANT**

Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.

**GLYCEROPHOSPHATES**

Pointet & Girard

**GOLD PAINT**

Judson, D., & Son

**GRINDERS**

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.  
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.  
Willows, Francis, B. & T.

**GUMS**

Fink, F., & Co.

**HAIR PREPARATIONS**

Capsuloids (1909), Ltd.  
Chesebrough Manfg. Co.  
Edwards' "Harlene" Co.  
Harker, Stagg & Morgan  
Herpicide Co.  
John Strange Winter  
Ni-Verre Chemical Co.  
Oatine Co.

**HAIR RENOVATORS**

Pomerooy, Mrs., Ltd.  
Robare's Aureoline  
Rowland, A., & Sons  
To-Kalon Mfg. Co., Ltd.

**HAT DYES**

Whitaker & Co.

**HAT RENOVATORS**

Christy, T., & Co.

**HEATING APPARATUS**

Clark, S., & Co.  
Wright, John, & Co.

**HERBS**

Carmichael, F. J., & Co.  
Potter & Clarke

**HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES**

Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.  
Epps, James, & Co.  
Keene & Ashwell, Ltd.  
Leath & Ross

**HOTELS**

Esmond Hotel  
Kingsley Hotel  
Thackeray Hotel

**HOT-WATER BOTTLES**

Berliner, Arthur  
Burge, Warren & Ridgley  
Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.  
Fulham Pottery & Chervin  
Filter Co., Ltd.  
Galen Mfg. Co., Ltd.  
Hutchinson Co.  
Maw, S., Son & Sons  
May, Roberts & Co.  
Southall Bros. & Barclay  
Tompkins, James, Ltd.  
Wood, Vincent

**HYDROGEN PEROXIDE**

May & Baker, Ltd.  
Sanitas Co., Ltd.  
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

**HYPOPHOSPHITES**

May & Baker, Ltd.  
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

**INHALERS**

Christy, T., & Co.  
Sangers

**INK**

Bewley & Draper, Ltd.  
Hickisson, A. B.

**INSECTICIDES**

Christy, Thos., & Co.  
Smith, B. A., & Co.  
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.  
Vaporite-Strawson Co., Ltd.

**INSECT POWDER**

Boehm, F., Ltd.  
Smith, B. A., & Co.

**IODINE AND IODIDES**

Howards & Sons, Ltd.  
Morson, T., & Son

**ITROSYL**

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.

**JARS AND POTS**

Brefft, E., & Co., Ltd.  
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.  
Christy, T., & Co.  
Johnsen & Jorgensen, Ltd.  
Kilner Bros., Ltd.  
Lang, Jules, & Son  
Maw, S., Son & Sons  
Pothe, H., & Co.  
Reuter, R. J.  
Stipendum Stopper Co.  
Toogood, W., Ltd.

**LACTIC FERMENTS**

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.  
Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd.  
Davies, Sons & Co.  
Martindale, W.  
Parke, Davis & Co.  
Standard Tablet Co.  
Wilcox, Jozeau & Co.

**LANOLINE**

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.  
Christy, T., & Co.

**LARD**

Chemist's Co-operative Wholesale  
Ewen, J., & Sons

**LIME JUICE AND CORDIAL**

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb  
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.  
Idris & Co., Ltd.

**LINSEED, CRUSHED, ETC.**

Allen, Stafford, & Sons  
Mumford, G. S., & Sons

**LINTS**

Liverpool Lint Co.  
Robinson & Sons, Ltd.  
Vernon & Co., Ltd.

**LIQUORICE JUICE**

Boehm, F., Ltd.  
British Drug Houses, Ltd.  
Carmichael, F. J., & Co.  
Evans, Gray & Hood  
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.  
Horner & Sons  
Jackson, E. E.  
Mumford, G. S., & Sons

**LIQUORS, CONC. ETC.**

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.  
Hewlett, C. J., & Son  
Robinson, B., & Co.

**LITHIA SALTS**

British Drug Houses, Ltd.  
May & Baker, Ltd.  
Merck, E.

**LOOFAHS**

International Sponge Importers

**LOZENGES**

Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.  
Denoual, J., & Co.  
Jackson, E. E.  
Meggeson & Co., Ltd.  
Potter & Clarke  
Raines & Co.  
Warwick Bros.

**MACHINERY, PHARMACAL**

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.  
Bennett, E., & Son, Ltd.  
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.  
Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.  
Gardner, Wm., & Sons, Ltd.  
Pindar, J. W., & Co.  
Smith, B. A., & Co.  
Stokes, F. J., Machine Co.  
Thompson & Capper (Stokes)  
Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.

**MAGNESIA AND ITS SALTS**

Henry, T. & W.  
Howards & Sons, Ltd.  
May & Baker, Ltd.  
Washington Chemical Co.

**MENTHOL CONES**

Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.  
Maw, S., Son & Sons

**MAILING CASES**

Estes, E. B., & Sons

**MARKING INK**

Hickisson, A. (Bond's)

**MEDICINE CHESTS**

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.  
Keene & Ashwell, Ltd.  
Leath & Ross  
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.  
Parke, Davis & Co.

**MALT EXTRACT AND PREPS**

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.  
Blackie, R.  
British Dia Malt Co.  
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.  
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb  
Hewlett, C. J., & Son  
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.  
Montgomerie & Co., Ltd.  
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.  
Paine & Co., Ltd.  
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.  
Tolkien, C., & Co.  
Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co., Ltd.  
Wright, Layman & Umney

**MEASURES**

Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.

**MEAT EXTRACTS**

Armour & Co., Ltd.  
Bovril, Ltd.  
Brand & Co., Ltd.  
Buvo, Ltd.

**MERCURIALS**

Howards & Sons, Ltd.  
May & Baker, Ltd.  
Merck, E.  
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

**METEOROLOGICAL SETS**

Darton, F., & Co.

**METHYLATED SPIRIT**

Burroughs, J., Ltd.  
Preston's Liverpool Distillery  
Randall & Son, Ltd.

**MILK APPARATUS**

Zimmermann, C., & Co.

**MILK SUGAR**

Zimmermann, C., & Co.

**MINERAL WATERS AND SALTS**

Apollinaris Co., Ltd.  
British Drug Houses, Ltd.  
Hnghes, E. Griffiths  
Ingram & Royle, Ltd.  
Vichy (State Springs)

**MIRRORS, TOILET**

Sangers

**MOTOR GOGGLES**

Darton, F., & Co.

**NAPHTHAS**

Burt, Boulton & Haywood

**OILS, ESSENTIAL**

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.  
Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.  
Boake (A.), Roberts & Co., Ltd.  
Boutin, G. L.  
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.  
Chiris, Antoine  
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.  
Horner & Sons  
Jackson, J., & Co.  
Lautier Fils  
Lhermine & Cie  
London Essence Co.  
Matthew, Jesse  
Mullethaler, Th., Ltd.  
Pasquale, S. F. de, & Fratelli  
Poppelreuter, W.  
Ransom, W., & Son  
Scheller, Emil, & Co.  
Schimmel & Co.  
Schmoller & Bompard  
Seymour, J.  
Spencer, J., Son & Co.  
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.  
Todd, A. M., Co.  
Whittaker, Arthur  
Wright, Layman & Umney  
Zimmermann, A. & M.

**OILS, FATTY, ETC.**

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.  
Price's Patent Candle Co.  
Schliemann's Oil & Ceresine Co.  
Smith, B. A., & Co.

**OILS, MINERAL**

Carmichael, F. J., & Co.  
Price's Patent Candle Co.

**OINTMENTS**

Blackie, R.  
Chemist's Co-operative Wholesale  
Oldfield Pattinson & Co.

**OPTICAL GOODS**

Botwright & Kidoff  
Darton, F., & Co.  
Maw, S., Son & Sons  
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.  
Nitsche & Günther  
Raphael's, Ltd.

**OTTO OF ROSE**

Bonteheff & Kidoff  
Pappazoglon, D.  
Reitmeyer & Co. (synthetic)  
Scheller, Emil & Co.  
Seraphimoff, S., & Co.  
Shipkeff & Co.

**OPTICAL INSTRUCTION**

British Optical Institute

**ORANGE WINE**

Melrose-Drover Co., Ltd.

**PACKED GOODS**

(See WHOLESALE)

**PALATINOLIDS**

Oppenheimer, Son &amp; Co.

**PASTILLES**

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.  
Asehe, C. F., & Co.  
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.  
Denoual, J., & Co.  
Epps, James, & Co.  
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb  
Meggeson & Co., Ltd.  
Warrick Bros.

**PATENT AGENT**

Barker, R. W.

**PERFUMES**

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.  
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.  
Brendenbach & Co.  
Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.  
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.  
Christy, T., & Co.  
Chuit, Naef & Co.  
Erasmio Co., Ltd.  
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.  
Hewlett, C. J., & Son  
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.  
Lescol Perfumery Co.  
McCracken, J., & R.  
Maw, S., Son & Sons  
Morison, G. H., & Co., Ltd.  
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.  
Oatline Co.  
Quelch, H. C., & Co.  
Southall Bros. & Barclay  
Spencer, J., Son & Co.  
To-Kalon Mfg. Co., Ltd.  
Warrick Bros.  
West, T., & Son

**PERFUME MATERIALS**

Bontcheff & Kidoff  
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.  
Chiris, Antoine  
Compagnie Morana  
Lautier Fils  
Mühlethaler, Th., Ltd.  
Murray, O., & Co., Ltd.  
Reheller Emil & Co.  
Simmel & Co.  
Shipkoff & Co.  
Spencer, J., Son & Co.  
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

**PESSARIES**

Burge, Warren & Ridgley  
Rendell, W. J.

**PETROLEUM EMULSION**

British Drug Houses, Ltd.

**PETROLEUM JELLY**

Carmichael, F. J., & Co.  
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.  
Schliemann's Oil & Ceresine Co.

**PHOTO-CHEMICALS**

Boehringer, C. F., & Soehne  
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.  
Merek, E.

**PHOTO. ENLARGERS,**

**PRINTERS, &c.**  
Express Developing Co.  
Halifax Photographic Co.

**PHOTO. GOODS**

Barclay & Sons, Ltd.  
Darton, F., & Co.  
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb  
Halifax Photographic Co.  
Ilford, Ltd.  
Lennon, Ltd.  
May, Roberts & Co.  
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.

**PILL MAKERS**

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.  
Asehe, O. F., & Co.  
Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.  
British Drug Houses, Ltd.  
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.  
Davies, Sons & Co.  
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.  
Hewlett, C. J., & Son  
Howards & Sons, Ltd.  
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.  
McKesson & Robbins  
Parke, Davis & Co.  
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.  
Wand Mfg. Co.  
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

**PLASTIC MODELS**

Plastic Advertisement Co.

**PRINTERS**

Dudley & Co.  
Ford, Shapland & Co.  
Harrison & Waide  
Parkes, John, & Co.  
Smith, W. H., & Son  
Townsend, J., & Sons

**PLASTERS**

Allecock Mfg. Co.  
Berliner, Arthur  
Beiersdorf, P., & Co.  
Dalmas A. de St., & Co.  
Leslies, Ltd.  
Maw, S., Son & Sons  
Solport Bros.

**POLISHES (VARIOUS)**

Bradley & Bourdas  
Judson, Daniel, & Son  
Oakley, J., & Son, Ltd.

**POSTERS**

Ford, Shapland &amp; Co.

**PROPRIETARY ARTICLES**

Anglo-American Drug Co.  
Anglo-American Pharm. Co., Ltd.  
Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.  
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.  
Battle, Son & Maltby  
Bayer Co., Ltd.  
Beecham, T.  
Beiersdorf, P., & Co.  
Box, W. H.  
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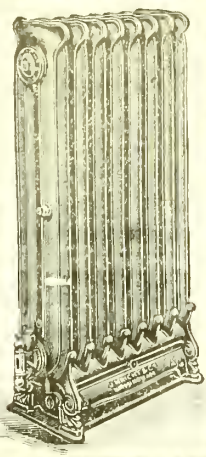
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Reducing Sugar, calculated as maltose ..	70.0 per cent.	Ash .. .. .	1.6 per cent.
Protein, calculated from nitrogen found ..	7.9 per cent.		
Messrs. Paine & Co., Limited, also sent us a sample of malt extract, specially prepared, to show what they could do in the manufacture of still higher diastase strength, and the figures obtained on examining this sample are:—			
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Reducing Sugar, calculated as maltose ..	65.4 per cent.	Ash .. .. .	1.8 per cent.
Protein, calculated from nitrogen found ..	8.6 per cent.		

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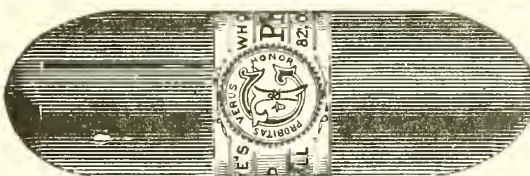
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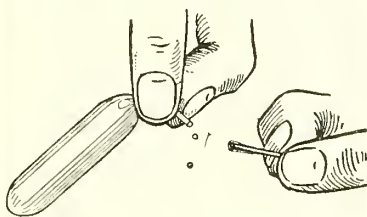
# “Scentlettes”

DIRECTIONS—

Break the thin glass tail as illustrated, and sprinkle the perfume out.

The tail does not require re-sealing as the perfume cannot escape, unless the tube is shaken.

Patent No. 23137/08.



Volatilisation prevented.  
The strength and fragrance  
of the perfume preserved.

May be laid among handkerchiefs to thoroughly perfume same.

**G. H. MORISON & CO., Ltd.,** *Perfumers,*  
2 & 3 Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.

COURVOISIER

CONCENTRATED  PERFUMES

(WITHOUT SPIRIT).

When purchasing,  
mention C.C., with  
the name of the  
Perfume.

VIOTTO, C.C.  
HAVANITA, C.C.  
LILY OF THE  
VALLEY, C.C.  
ROSE, C.C.

**30/-** per doz. nett.  
**3/9** per vial retail.

A tiny vial, yet containing more essence than an ordinary bottle of perfume at a higher price.

A ready selling line backed by advertising and giving entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

Entered on the P.A.T.A.

A STRONG SELLING ARGUMENT.

Courvoisier's C.C. Perfumes contain no spirits, therefore they, and incidentally the purchaser, pay no spirit duty.

Of your *Wholesaler*, or direct from—

**H. BRONNLEY & CO. Ltd.**  
ACTON VALE, LONDON, W.



Actual Size of Vial

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

Owing to the combined increase of duty and cost of labour, the Proprietors of **DR. PIERRE'S** Dental Preparations can no longer maintain the prices of their productions, which have remained unaltered for a quarter of a century. Below are the prices now established.

## DR. PIERRE'S EAU DENTIFRICE

### MINIMUM PRICES.

	Whole- sale	Retail	Adver- tised Price
Size 0	9/-	10d.	1/-
" 0*	15/-	1/5	1 9
" 1*	27/-	2/6	2 9
" 2*	45/-	4/3	5/-
* These three sizes, with Glass Sprinklers, 9d. per doz. extra.			
Size 3	89/-	8/3	9/6
" 4	136/-	12/6	14/-
" 5	271/-	25/-	27/-
Travelling Flask...	35/-	3/3	4/-
Corail and Quinquina Powder	9/-	10d.	1/-
" " "	12/-	1/2	1/3
" " "	21/-	2/-	2/6
Email Powder (White)...	15/-	1/6	1 9
" Paste			
Tooth Paste (Rose), in Pots...	9/-	10d.	1/-
" " " " "	18/-	1/8	2/-
" " " " " in Tubes	7/6	10d.	1/-
" " (White)	9/6	11d.	1/-

Price Lists and Show Cards on application from Depot—  
**203 REGENT STREET.**

# YOU GET A 7d. COUPON with every package of Lavona de Composée or Flowers of Oxzoin

*This Coupon is good for retail chemists only, and is redeemable by us in our other preparations as listed thereon.*

Our Specialities are:—

Lavona de Composée (Smith's)  
Flowers of Oxzoin (Neal's)  
French Fon Fleur Perfume.  
Harriett Meta's Gold Medal Hair Tonic.  
Harriett Meta's Milk of Roses.  
Neal's Olivine (A New Liquid Soap).

Crème To-Kalon.  
Crème Supérieure.  
To-Kalon Talcum Powder.  
To-Kalon Denta Crème.  
To-Kalon Complexion Powder.  
Sozo (The Great Deodorant).

Price Lists and Showcards gladly sent on application.

**To-Kalon Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 61 New Oxford St., London, W.C.**

**N.B.—WE ARE ON THE P.A.T.A. LIST.**

**TO USERS and DEALERS in METH. SPIRIT and SPIRIT OF WINE.  
FOR QUOTATIONS apply to—**

**PRESTON'S LIVERPOOL DISTILLERY CO., LD.**

*The Largest Makers in the Kingdom.*

**BANKHALL DISTILLERY, SANDHILLS, LIVERPOOL. Office : 4 India B'ngs, Water St., Liverpool.**



Triple Milled "D" 12 Tablets.

## CHEMISTS' TRIPLE MILLED

# Toilet Soaps

Exclusively reserved for Chemists.

## GUARANTEE OF PURITY.

These Soaps are guaranteed to be made from

**EDIBLE FATS**, and are prepared under

## STRICT HYGIENIC CONDITIONS

Chemists' Triple Milled	...	...	25 Varieties.
Chemists' Savon de Toilette	...	10	"
Chemists' Milled	...	10	"
Chemists' Medicated	...	3	"
Chemists' Glycerin and Cucumber	...	1	"

**Grand Prize, Franco-British Exhibition.**

Full Particulars and Illustrated Price List from  
**Price's Patent Candle Company, Limited.**

**BELMONT WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON.**



# IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO

## CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.



Messrs. A. ROWLAND & SONS, proprietors of Rowland's Macassar Oil, for strengthening the growth of the Hair; Kalydor, for beautifying the Complexion; and Odonto, for whitening the teeth and preventing their decay, have just had designed for them a new and beautifully coloured

### SHOW CARD

and will be glad to send one free of cost to any Chemist or Druggist who will send his name and address.

ROWLANDS' TOILET ARTICLES have been known for the last 120 years as the purest and best preparations for the Hair, Skin, and Teeth that have ever been made. They are largely advertised all over the world, consequently there is always a regular demand for them, and they should therefore be kept in stock by all stores, chemists, and druggists.

**A. ROWLAND & SONS, 67 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.**

## SYNTHETIC OTTO of ROSE

"TIGER" BRAND.

ALMOST

Wholesale only from:—

**REITMEYER & Co.,**  
63, Crutched Friars, London, E.C.

**Equal to the**  
**Natural Otto.**

ESTABLISHED NEARLY 100 YEARS.

**SAMUEL FRANCESCO de PASQUALE & FRATELLI, MESSINA.**

**"GREEN STAR BRAND"**

# LEMON

Sesqui Terpeneless—Terpeneless

GENUINE  
"Gold Medallion." } Guaranteed B.P.

STANDARD  
"Silver Medallion." } for Commercial use.

**BERGAMOT, 37/39 % Ester.**

**ORANGE, Sweet, Bitter and Terpeneless.**

CONTRACTS BOOKED FOR DELIVERY AS REQUIRED DURING THE YEAR.  
Samples and special quotations from the Sole Agents.

**A. & M. ZIMMERMANN, SUTHERLAND HOUSE, 3 LLOYDS AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.**



The number of dentifrices is myriad, their names are legion,

*But—*

in principle and in efficiency there is but one,

# CALOX

## THE OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER.

Its principle is the evolution of oxygen.

Its efficiency as a cleanser of the teeth is due to the oxygen which it generates when used.

Not only antiseptic, but deodorant, two desirable properties of a tooth powder. Its oxidizing and deodorizing power was obvious in our experiments.—THE LANCET, London, Eng.

Possesses not only strong antiseptic, but deodorizing and oxidizing properties, as the result of which the teeth, after a few days' use of CALOX, acquire a pearly whiteness.—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, London.

CALOX is entirely different from other dentifrices. Its introduction marks a decided advance in the scientific development of a dentifrice, a fact which the dental profession the world over has been quick to recognise. Chemists should interest themselves in Calox because only a chemist can explain the peculiar virtues and value of an oxygen-producing dentifrice.

Price to the trade, 9/6 per dozen on the P.A.T.A. plan.

McKESSON & ROBBINS, New York, U.S.A., Manufacturers.

BRITISH  
DEPOT—

A. C. WOOTTON, 14 Trinity Sq., Tower Hill, London, E.C.

On the P.A.T.A. List. The First Marking Ink Enrolled. Yields 40% Minimum Profit.

ORDER

## JOHN BOND'S

# "CRYSTAL PALACE" MARKING INK

Supplied to the Royal Households, and awarded 45 Gold Medals, &c.

Heat or Non-Heat.	Protected Minimum Price	Minimum Price to the Retail.	Minimum Price to the Wholesale.
6d. size	4d. per bot.	2/9 doz. net	3/- gross net
1s. "	8d. "	5/6 "	6/- "

100 Years' WORLD WIDE Reputation.

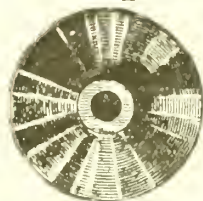
**N.B.**—When ordering through the Wholesale, please specify the "CRYSTAL PALACE INK," and if the Original Preparation Requiring Heat, the Non-Heat kind, or Assorted is required; and in order that no customer may suffer loss through old or soiled stock, this can always be exchanged for fresh, either direct or through the Wholesale.

Manufactured by ALFRED BOND HICKISSON, Sole Proprietor, 75 Southgate Road, London, N.  
Depot for HENRY BOND'S ORIGINAL INDELIBLE "OAK TREE" HEAT OR NON-HEAT MARKING INK.

## METALLIC COLLAPSIBLE TUBES

For Paints, Perfumes, Shaving Creams, Soaps, Oils, &c.

Speciality: COLOURED and ORNATE TUBES.



Packed in Boxes with separate compartments for each Tube, thus obviating damage in transit.

Samples and Prices on application.

L. LUMLEY & CO. Ltd., 1 America Square, LONDON, E.C.





# S. Maw, Son & Sons

7-12

Aldersgate

Street,

LONDON,

E.C.

Roach Back

Nail Brushes

BRITISH MAKE.

4 ROW ...	...	8/- doz.
5 ROW ...	...	10/6 doz.
6 ROW ...	...	12/- doz.
7 ROW ...	...	16/- doz.
9 ROW ...	...	20/- doz.

An entirely New Series of  
Exceptional Value.

A

Few

Striking

New

Lines.

Small Tooth Combs



"LILY" SERIES. WHITE, NON-  
INFLAMMABLE, FINE CUT.

"A" 3/- doz.; "B" 3/3 doz.; "C" 3/6 doz.;  
"X" 4/- doz.

2 doz. IN HANDSOME COUNTER CASE,  
7/6 all.

Whalebone

Brushes

SATINWOOD BACK.

21/- 26/- 27/- 30/- 35/- and  
42/- per doz.

EBONY BACK.

27/- 36/- 42/- per doz.

Telegraphic Address:  
"ELEVEN LONDON."

Telephone Number:  
LONDON WALL 3230 (4 lines).

**100% PROTECTED PROFIT.***Prices of Eucryl Tooth Powder to the Trade.***OPENING ORDERS**

BUYING PRICE.	£	s.	d.	SELLING PRICE.	£	s.	d.
3 doz. 6d. tins at 3/6 doz. ...	0	10	6	4 dozen at 6d. ...	1	4	0
1 doz. 6d. free (for counter display) -	-	-	-				
Free samples, showcards, etc. ...	-	-	-				
Carriage Paid ...	£0	10	6		£1	4	0

**REPEAT ORDERS.**

BUYING PRICE.	£	s.	d.	SELLING PRICE	£	s.	d.
3 doz. 6d. tins at 3/6 doz. ...	0	10	6	3½ dozen at 6d. ...	1	1	0
½ doz. 6d. free (for counter display) -	-	-	-				
Free samples, showcards, etc. ...	-	-	-				
Carriage Paid ...	£0	10	6		£1	1	0

**EUCRYL TOOTH POWDER.***To be obtained from all the Principal Wholesale Houses, or direct from The Proprietors,***EUCRYL LIMITED, HULL.****"B.&K."**

BRAND

**OTTO**

OF

**ROSE**GUARANTEED PURE. DISTILLED BY  
BONTCHEFF & KIDOFF OF KAZANLIK.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM:

**Fredk. Boehm Ltd**

16 Jewry Street, London, E.C.

Wholesale Quantities only.

**The MYSANTAL PREPARATIONS**

show the retailer not only a good profit, but if bought on window-show terms make 50 per cent. If you are not buying on these terms you should commence now.

Stock **MYSANTAL** and you will gather new Customers.

If you have any difficulty in obtaining the exact **MYSANTAL** article your customer requires, write to us direct; we will promptly attend to your orders.

Write for particulars to—

**The MYSANTAL CO., 55 Berners Street, LONDON, W.**



THROUGH ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

THE RIGHT  
PRICE

BARNETT'S

THE RIGHT  
QUALITY

FIRST

AID

COLD



CREAM

2 lb. Boxes 1/6 lb., less 10%.

6d. Pots (1 1/2 oz.) 4/6 doz., 10%, or Cards of  
18 x 2d. Tins 2/- Card, 10%.**2LB. SAMPLE POST FREE**

To any Chemist who says he has not tried it.

The World challenged to produce its equal in appearance or effect, as a Cold Cream, Face Cream, or as a Chemists' Specialty Cream, guaranteed never to go rancid in any temperature, or alter in its appearance. This article was the only cause of the revival in sales of Cold Cream, and created the demand for skin foods. Its superiority and its enormous sale created many imitators, but as yet no equal. Prove it by examination. Sample is free. Keep the sample for a few weeks by the side of imitations, and then judge for yourself.

**BARNETT & CO., Manufacturing Perfumers,**  
126 Bristol Street, BIRMINGHAM.

**Not a Sell but a Seller.****WHYTE'S****NI-VERRE SHAMPOO**

Is the best got up article in the market. Delicately perfumed, antiseptic and saponaceous. Pays well, and brings your customer back to you for more. Free from colouring and pure.

In order to induce you, Mr. Chemist, to try **NI-VERRE SHAMPOO**, with 2 gross of it at 7/- gross net, viz. 14/- cash with order, we will send you 1/2 gross extra, free and carriage paid, with good ad. matter.

**SAMPLE FREE** to any chemist in the world on receipt of p.c.

Address—

**NI-VERRE CHEMICAL CO.**  
107 Donegall St., Belfast, Ireland.

CARRIAGE FREE

**CENT. PER CENT. PROFIT****Special CASH OFFER for WINDOW DISPLAY.**

As a trial  
order we  
are  
prepared  
to send—

1 doz.  
6d. size  
and  
1 doz.  
1/- size

FOR

**5/3**CARRIAGE  
FREE.

As a trial  
order we  
are  
prepared  
to send—

1 doz.  
6d. size  
and  
1 doz.  
1/- size

FOR

**5/3**CARRIAGE  
FREE.

We print your name and address on three times the above quantity.  
**O'NEIL ZETTS & CO.**  
182 Stroud Green Road, N.

CARRIAGE FREE

# WHITE OILS.

Petroleum Jellies, White, Cream, Pale Yellow, Yellow, Orange, &c. White and Half White Oils, Odourless, Tasteless, Bloomless. Bloomless Oils, Light and Dark Yellow, Light and Dark Green, Red, &c.

*Samples and quotations on application to the Sole Manufacturers:—*

**The STERN SONNEBORN OIL CO., Ltd.**

“Royal London House,” 16 Finsbury Square, London, E.C. & 108 Hope St., Glasgow.

Telegraphic Addresses: “CENTUMVIR LONDON.”

“CENTUMVIR GLASGOW.”

Telephone Nos.: 3797 & 3798 LONDON WALL.

1 Y, ARGYLE, GLASGOW.

**J.D. PRODUCTS ARE GOOD TRADE MAKERS.**

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**\* ON  
THE  
P.A.T.A.**

*Your name  
on labels  
if desired.*

*Competition for Quality.*

**JULES DENOUE & CO.** Carlton Works,  
ASYLUM ROAD,  
LONDON, S.E.

**FORMALIN THROAT TABLETS.**

Mint, Rose, Lemon or Menthol Flavour.

In amber bottles, each 50 tablets,  
5/6 per doz. In bulk 3/- per lb.

**\*QUININE & CINNAMON OIL PERLES.**

Each containing: Quinine Sulph. gr. i.  
and Ol. Cinnamon, B.P. Mj. In fancy  
decorated tins, each 24 Perles, 6/6 per  
doz. Minimum retail 1/- per box.

**\*AMMONIATED QUININE CAPSULES.**

Twenty-four capsules each containing  
the equivalent of 60 M Tr. Ammon.  
Quin. B.P. packed in neat decorated  
tins for the pocket. 6/- per doz.  
Minimum retail 1/- per box.

**ANTISEPTIC CINNAMON & FORMALIN  
LOZENGES.**

A very effective combination with great  
antiseptic properties. In screw cap  
bottles, each 50 lozenges, 5/6 per doz.  
In bulk 3/- per lb.

**ANTISEPTIC THROAT PASTILLES.**

Thyme, Eucalyptol, Menthol, Gaultheria, Licorice,  
Terebene and Pine Oil.

In bulk, 1/6 per lb., free tins. In glass  
show jars, each 6 lbs., 10/- inclusive.  
1 oz. tins 1/10 doz. 2 oz. tins 3/6 doz.  
4 oz. tins 6/6 doz.

**\*PLATYPUS BRAND OIL OF EUCA-  
LYPTUS CLOBULUS.**

5 lb. tins 2/3 lb.; 10 lb. tins 2/2 lb.;  
28 lb. tins 2/- lb.; 31. bottles 1/8 doz.  
6d. bottles in cartons 3/8 doz. 1/-  
bottles in cartons 7/4 doz.

**\*PINE TREE LOZENGES. J. D. & Co.**

The Original Pine-Tree Lozenge.  
2 oz. tins 3/9 doz. Minimum retail  
7/4 per box.

**IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS**

## CREMOGEN

IS UNRIVALLED AS A BASE  
FOR PRODUCING ECONOMICALLY

**HIGH CLASS**

**NON-CREASY, NON-STICKY  
WINTER CREAMS AND SKIN FOODS**

Which nourish the epidermis and fortify  
it against the injurious effects of biting  
frost and cutting winds

A 2.6 tin of Cremogen will yield up  
to six or seven pounds of snow-white  
cream by the addition of 228 grains of  
Borax and tap water as desired.

Cremogen is sent post free for 2/6  
to any part of Great Britain by—

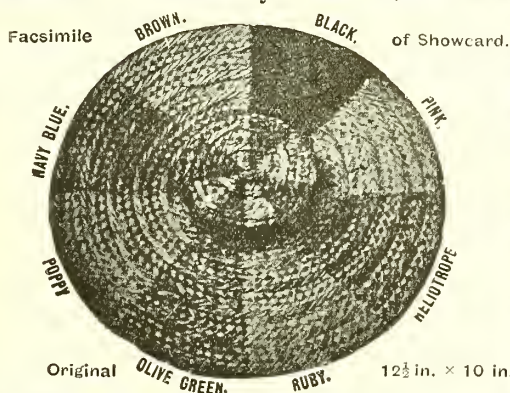
**Messrs. F. NEWBERY & SONS, Ltd.**  
37 CHARTERHOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Agents for the Manufacturers—THE TROMMER CO., Ltd.



A new Invention of Great Utility.  
**"LUTON" HAT DYES**

No Gloss. No Polish. Dry at once. Resist rain.



In bottles, 6d. each, in separate neat cartons, with suitable brush

These Dyes are a distinct invention, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance, and producing the effect of new goods.

Write for terms and patterns:

**WHITAKER & CO.**

COLOUR WORKS, KENDAL, ENG.

SPECIALISTS IN VARNISHES, STAINS, DYES, &c. ESTD. 1878.

Colonial Testimonial—"Your 'Lutons' have really come up to the mark."—Geo. H. Langton, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

## Do you want 159 % PROFIT

You can get this if you place an order for 5 gross of Shampoo Powders (1/- boxes). You must sell Shampoo Powders; why not sell the "POMEROY"—they yield the biggest profit. Furthermore, we help you to sell them. Write for particulars.

### POMEROY SHAMPOO POWDERS.

P.A.T.A. RETAIL PRICE.

Box of 7 Packets, 1/- Single Packets, 2d.

WHOLESALE PRICE.

BOXES OF 7 PACKETS.		Per doz.
For quantities of not less than 5 gross	...	4 9
" " " 2 "	...	5 0
" " " 1 "	...	5 3
" " " 1/2 "	...	5 6
For less than 1/2 gross, 5/9 per doz.		

SINGLE PACKETS.

	Per gross.
For quantities of not less than 5 gross	... 7 0
For less than 5 gross, 8/- per gross.	

These prices are strictly nett, excepting for a discount of 2 1/2 % for Cash Monthly Account.

Minimum quantity supplied 1 doz. 1/- Boxes or equivalent value in single packets.

Carriage paid on 25s. lots and upwards.

**Mrs. POMEROY, Ltd.**  
**33 & 34 Carnaby Street, LONDON, W.**

## A Toilet Preparation that will satisfy two classes of custom.

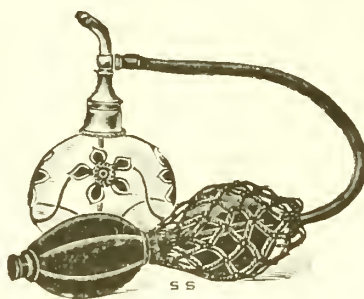
- ¶ Euthymol Cold Cream wins support from those who look for elegance and daintiness in a package; and also from those to whom the quality of the contents makes the strongest appeal.
- ¶ In this sense, Euthymol Cold Cream will give you a twofold advantage in the district served by your pharmacy.
- ¶ And you are encouraged to push this fine toilet preparation because at one shilling it yields something more than a mere working profit.

# EUTHYMOL

COLD CREAM.

9/6 a dozen subject.

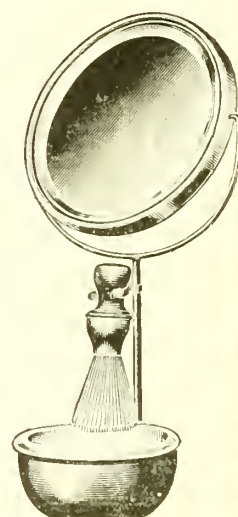
PARKE, DAVIS & CO., LONDON.



DO NOT LOSE  
YOUR SHARE OF  
THE SEASON'S TRADE.  

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BUY YOUR GOODS  
AT THE  
CHEAPEST MARKET.

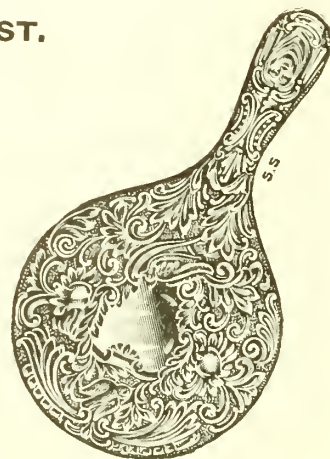
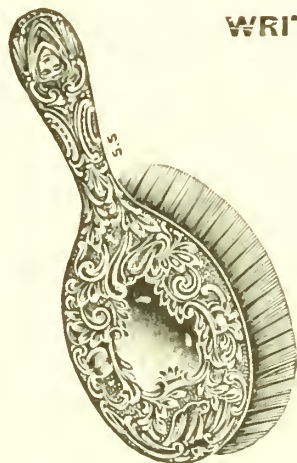


COME and INSPECT  
OUR STOCK.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL XMAS LIST.

*Sangers*

258 Euston Road,  
LONDON, N.W.





# Owbridge's Lung Tonic

## FOR COUGHS. FOR COLDS.

---

### From a Retailer.

"I fully appreciate your remarks with regard to the sale of a cheap 'Lung Tonic'—I was persuaded to take up the article you spoke of, and have ever since regretted doing so. Six months ago I withdrew it from the market and turned out what bottles I had in stock for 1d. worths. My reason for doing so, I need scarcely tell you, was that it was so evidently a case of 'poaching.' Though we cannot all be original, yet we should keep somewhere within the bounds of limitation and reason. I am glad you mentioned this matter, so that I might express my regret and inform you that I have ceased to be a poacher on your reputation."

### From a Customer.

"Like many of my brother and sister artistes I always have a good word for Lung Tonic, and when I say 'Lung Tonic' I mean

### OWBRIDGE'S.

I always find it beneficial in cases of cold or chill.

You don't want to load your shelves with proprietary articles that don't pay—nor do you want to stock up with goods that require a lot of selling. As business men in these times of cut-throat competition you want an article that shows a good rate of profit and for which there is a large demand.

Such an article is OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC. When bought in small quantities it shows a clear profit of 20 per cent. for the mere handling of it, and if your trade warrants large purchases you can make up to 26 per cent.

## W. T. OWBRIDGE, Ltd., The Laboratory, HULL.

# Gwilym Evans' Quinine Bitters.

## IMPORTANT REVISION OF PRICES.

We desire to call your special attention to the 'change' that we are now making in our prices for **Gwilym Evans' Quinine Bitters**, and our other Preparations, wherein it will now be possible for the ordinary Retailer to secure a **Profit of at least 17½ per cent. to 25 per cent.**, whilst the larger buyers are considered *pro rata*. In doing this it will be necessary to discontinue the 'Special Offer' which we have made during the last few years, our object being to ensure a good workable profit.

Our present Prices for our Preparations are as follows:—

				Lowest Minimum Selling Price.
<b>GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS</b>	... 29 size, 26/- per dozen	...	26	
"	" 46 " 42-	...	3 11	
" <b>DIGESTIVE PEARLS</b>	... 1 1½ " 9 6	"	1/-	
<b>IORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES</b>	... 1 1½ " 9 6	"	1/-	
<b>RIAMY'S GOLDEN BALM FOR THE HAIR</b>	... 2 - " 16 -	"	1/10	
" <b>HARVEY'S BLOOD PILLS</b>	... 1/- " 8 6	"	11d.	
"	... 1 1½ " 9 6	"	1 -	
" <b>XEMA SALVE</b>	... 1 1½ " 9 6	"	1/-	

Orders of £3:10:0 subject to 5 % 14 days, carriage paid.  
Orders of £10:0:0 subject to 7½ % 14 days, carriage paid.  
Orders of £20:0:0 subject to 10 % 14 days, carriage paid.

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—We again call attention of the Trade that spurious imitations are being offered, and we would remind you that we are the **Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of Gwilym Evans' Quinine Bitters**, and a Perpetual Injunction was granted to us on the 15th February, 1908, by Mr. Justice Neville, in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, restraining the defendant in an Action which we instituted. No other preparation should be recognised except that manufactured by us.

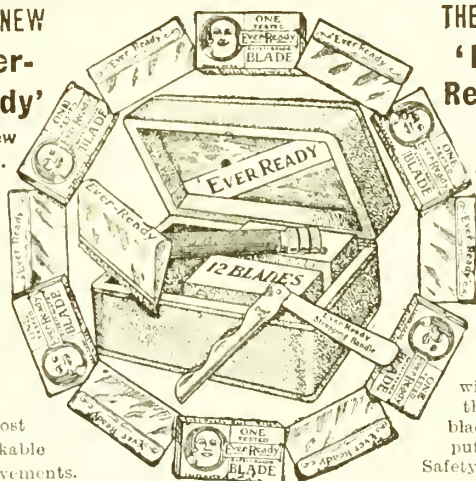
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:

**Quinine Bitters Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Llanelly.**

## THE NEW 'Ever-Ready' 12 Bladed 5/ Safety Razor

THE NEW  
'Ever-Ready'  
is a New  
Marvel.

Its  
new  
basis  
is the  
new  
frame  
which  
pos-  
sesses  
the most  
remarkable  
improvements.



THE NEW  
'Ever-Ready'

is a  
model  
of effici-  
ency.  
Hand-  
someness  
Silver  
plated.  
British  
made.  
Retail  
for 5/-  
with 12 of  
the finest  
blades ever  
put into a  
Safety Razor.

Largely advertised. Guaranteed by US to be perfect  
or WE refund the full purchase price.

**Price 40/- per dozen.**

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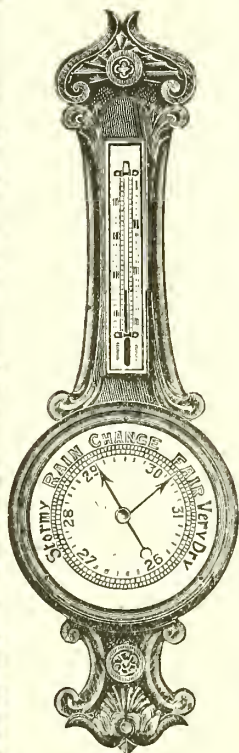
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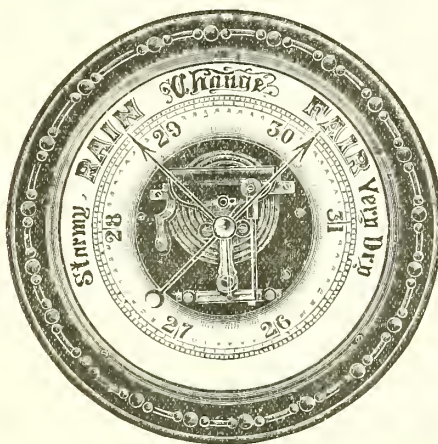






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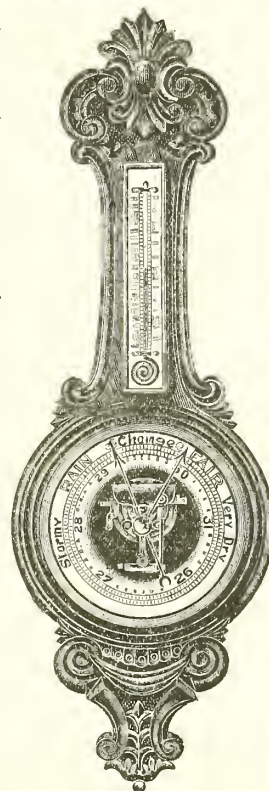
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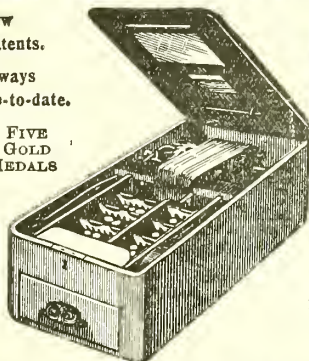
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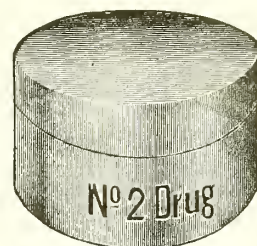
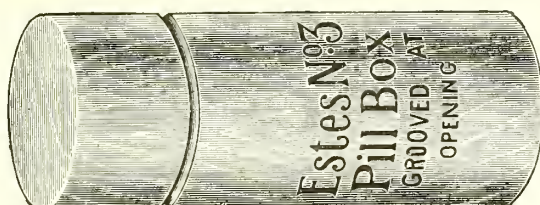
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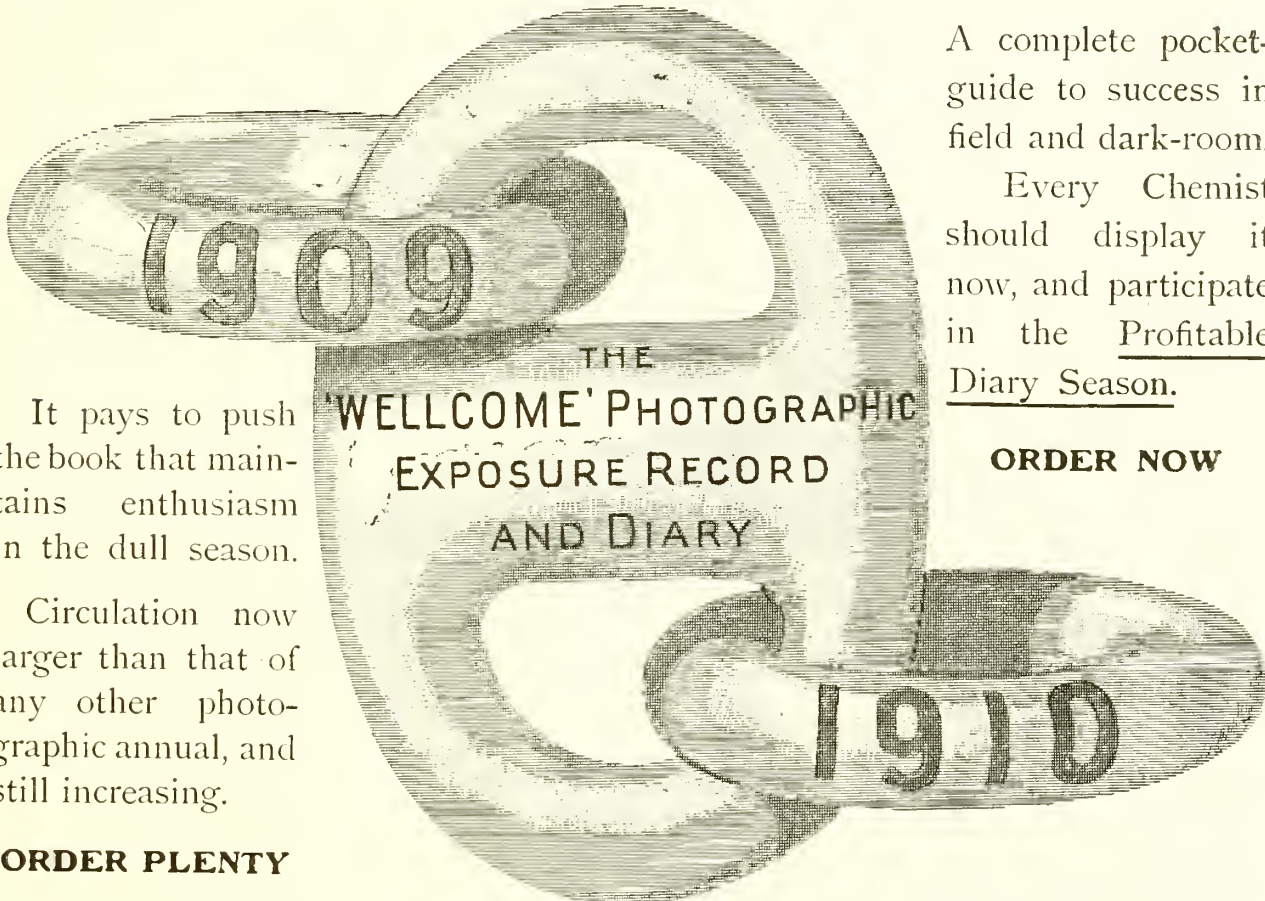
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#### INSETS.

THE PUBLISHER OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST invites correspondence from business-houses in regard to the insertion in this journal of price-lists, circulars, and specially printed trade-announcements as Insets. There will be an opportunity for placing these early in 1910, and it is important that printers who undertake their production should have the Publisher's instructions as to "make-up."

#### "THE C. & D. DIARY, 1910."

THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARIES for 1910 have been despatched by this week's mail to subscribers in India, Burma, Ceylon, and the Far East, South Africa, North and South America, and the West Indies, and in every case should be delivered before the close of the present year. We hope that our subscribers in all parts of the world will fill in the Competition Coupon Cards enclosed in the DIARY and return them to us by an early mail. The Cards should have the proper stamp for transmission to England.

## Summary of the Week.

#### Articles and Communications.

A new research on ether by Wade and Finnemore, one by Power and Moore on elaterin, and particulars of ameyl, a new emmenagogue, are the subjects of notes on p. 862.

The logical outcome of the Section 17 decision in regard to the use of trade-names on poison labels is discussed editorially. We ask whether the Edwards case is ripe for appeal, and if the subject was ripe for action. This in view of the not improbable inconveniences which the decision fore-shadows (p. 861).

Our Correspondence pages are largely taken up with expressions of discontent regarding the administration of the Pharmacy Acts, especially as to the use of the word "pharmacy" (p. 877). We deal with this on p. 860. An interesting personal experience of antirabic treatment in India is communicated by Mr. Kerruish (p. 878).

Mr. E. J. Parry discusses the lemon-oil pinene question, showing how far-reaching may be the effect of the U.S.A. conclusions if they are not modified (p. 875). To his article we append a note of Messrs. Schimmel & Co.'s, who in a fresh research have discovered that pinene both in active and inactive forms occurs in lemon oil (p. 876).

Appreciations of the late Mr. Wootton are communicated by several gentlemen who knew him well (p. 857). Under "Observations and Reflections" we give some particulars of the origin of "Xrayser's" contributions, and the manner in which they were written (p. 859). The Pharmaceutical Council on Wednesday passed a vote of condolence with Mrs. Wootton and her family, several members speaking highly of Mr. Wootton's services to pharmacy (p. 863).

#### General and Trade News.

There is trouble in Philadelphia about the U.S.P. (p. 847).

The results of the Spectacle-makers' Company's optical examination are on p. 844.

The French Government is taking action in regard to table and mineral waters (p. 847).

The Pharmaceutical Council (Ireland) met in Dublin on Wednesday and disposed of a short agenda (p. 862).

The Society of Apothecaries has gazetted a notice of a Bill to extend its powers. For the text see p. 851.

The Port of London dues matter is now taking definite shape on an *ad valorem* basis. See report on p. 870.

"Meum" and "Tuum," as represented by liq. carb. deterg. and liq. picis carb., are at a discount in Canada (p. 848).

The "Split" and Mr. Lord Gifford were the most prominent features of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical Society's annual dinner, reported on pp. 868-9.

Mr. W. S. Glass, of Edinburgh, has been appointed manager of U.C.A.L., and Mr. James Lennox (Glasgow) succeeds him on the North British Branch Executive (p. 865).

On the papers of Shoreditch County Court for trial on Thursday was an action by the Pharmaceutical Society against H. Altschuler, 9 Junction Place, Hackney, for taking, using, or exhibiting the name or title "Chemist."

The Pharmaceutical Council (Great Britain) at this week's meeting resolved to approach the Privy Council in regard to apparent disregard of Subsection 2, Section II., of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act by licensing authorities (p. 864). It was also intimated that the Council has reconsidered its decision in regard to the "Pharmacy" case, and has again resolved not to appeal further (p. 865).

The Winter Session Section begins this week with a portrait and biography of Mr. W. E. Hill, the new President of the Lincoln Chemists' Association (p. 866). The meetings reported are: Women Pharmacists', Exeter, Cheltenham, Northampton, Irish Assistants', Newcastle, Dundee Assistants', Bradford, Lincoln, Edinburgh Assistants', and the Chemists Assistants'. The more practical matters are included in the two last-named (pp. 867-8).

#### Trade Matters.

The markets show a steady undertone, but business tapers off as the year draws to a close. Chief alterations include a reduction in soda tartarata and pulv. seidlitz; monopoly camphor has advanced 5s. Isinglass, cinnamon, fennel-seed, and senega are higher. Cod-liver oil and turpentine are easier (p. 871).

## English and Welsh News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

Mr. James J. Hicks, of Hatton Garden, London, E.C., is supplying the meteorological instruments to the new Hampstead Observatory.

A lantern lecture on "Bacteria" was given by Mr. E. Quant, F.C.S., pharmacist, Torquay, at the Wesley Church schoolroom, Torquay, on December 1.

Plans for the first block of a large factory for Messrs. Carl Zeiss & Co., optical instrument makers, 29 Margaret Street, E.C., have been passed by the Hendon District Council.

The Sanitary Committee of Hull Town Council has consented to Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., establishing a factory for extracting cod-liver oil, for medicinal purposes only, at 11 Blanket Row, Hull.

The annual report of the Sheffield Royal Hospital just issued shows that 95,437 prescriptions were dispensed during the year, as against 88,178 in the previous year, and that during the year a complete electrical and x-ray installation with the most modern appliances has been presented to the hospital.

Mr. A. H. Burgess, chemist and druggist, Altrincham, has sent a strong letter to the local Press in reference to the statement of the Cheshire Coroner that laudanum is now in Part I. of the Schedule and that chemists had disregarded the law at Stretford and Altrincham regarding its sale (*C. & D.*, November 27, p. 833).

Mr. W. H. Lever, M.P., in addressing the members of the newly formed Advertising-managers' Club on Saturday evening, November 27, at the Criterion Restaurant, spoke of the value of advertising. When it came to the selection of different methods of advertising, Mr. Lever said he would place the Press first, if the right copy and the right papers were used.

Mr. P. E. Rowsell, Chairman of the Exeter Chamber of Commerce, gave a luncheon party at the Rougemont Hotel, Exeter, on November 27, upon the occasion of the visit to Exeter of Sir Joseph and Lady Dimsdale to present commercial education prizes and the certificates of the London Chamber of Commerce gained by students in connection with the Exeter Chamber of Commerce. The guests included Sir Joseph and Lady Dimsdale and the Mayor of Exeter (Mr. H. H. Wippell).

The Comptroller-General of Patents has refused the application made by Mr. A. E. Knowles, chemical engineer, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, to revoke letters patent No. 28,807 of 1904, at present owned by the British Oxygen Co., Ltd., for a method and apparatus for cutting plates and other metal articles by means of a blowpipe or burner, such as an oxyhydrogen or oxyacetylene blowpipe, and simultaneously directing on the said line a jet of oxygen under pressure to effect the cutting of the object.

Stockton chemists are rather perturbed just now. Only a few weeks ago Taylor's Drug-stores opened their first branch there, and now Messrs. Boots are opening quite a palatial double-fronted shop in the very centre of the High Street. Stockton is to have one of the now popular "Shopping Weeks," from December 4 to 11, and Boots are pushing forward their preparations for opening in order to participate in the advertisement possibilities of that week, when all the shops put on their best clothes and the town shows what it can do in the way of display to attract customers, especially from surrounding districts.

### The Royal Society.

The anniversary meeting of this Society was held on St. Andrew's Day, November 30, at Burlington House, Sir Archibald Geikie (the President) in the chair. In the course of the proceedings the awards of medals were made, among the recipients being Major Ronald Ross, F.R.S., who received a Royal medal on account of his work in connection with malaria, and the Davy medal was awarded to Sir James Dewar, F.R.S., for his researches at low temperatures. Sir Archibald Geikie was re-elected President,

Sir William Crookes Foreign Secretary, and among the members of Council elected were Dr. H. Brereton Baker, Major Percy A. MacMahon (Deputy Warden of the Standards), Professor W. H. Perkin, and Lieut.-Colonel David Prain. In the evening the anniversary dinner was held at the Hôtel Métropole.

### Institute of Chemistry.

Four candidates presented themselves for examination in biological chemistry, bacteriology, fermentation, and enzyme action at the October examination, and the following three passed: William John Read, B.Sc.; Robert Westrup Blair, F.I.C.; and Albert Edward Parkes, F.I.C. The last two candidates were examined for the special certificate in this subject.

### Drug-stores association of Great Britain.

A meeting of the Council was held at Cowbrough's Restaurant, Leeds, on Wednesday, November 24, Mr. W. Huntrods presiding. All the members were present. The President reported that he had received a letter of resignation from the auditor, Mr. E. Wilson, and a special vote of thanks was accorded to him. It was also resolved that the annual report be issued to the members only of the Association. The President stated that it would contain a schedule of articles saleable by unregistered persons. It was decided on the motion of Mr. Kirkman, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that the scheme of incorporation be at once proceeded with. The President was requested, on the motion of Mr. Bedford, seconded by Mr. Hutton, to formulate an examination scheme. The President stated that the work in hand this year, if successfully carried out, would be the means of elevating the Association into a prominent position.

### Spectacle-makers' Company.

The following candidates have passed the optical examinations held Nov. 16 and 17, and will receive the diplomas of the Company: Andrew Anderson (Dunfermline), E. W. Crozier (Newcastle-on-Tyne), awarded the Raphael Prize, Percy Gray (Walthamstow), W. H. H. Huddy (Liskeard), Charles Martyn (Islington), H. T. Pearson (Truro), T. E. Rossiter (Tiverton), Fredk. Schofield (Ransbottom), W. J. Tracey (Morrison), W. E. Tydeman (Stowmarket), A. H. Watson (Tunbridge Wells).

The following candidates were successful in the Preliminary examination: S. Ashover, W. H. Burns, S. S. Burlingham, E. Cooper, J. R. Heywood, A. E. Jeffers, T. Lewis, A. W. Picton, J. W. Stutter, P. H. Warren.

The Company had a page advertisement in the "Daily Telegraph" of December 2. In this announcement was given a complete list of those who hold the Company's diplomas. An article in another part of that paper gave some historical details regarding the institution of the examinations.

### Various Charges.

The Magistrate at Bow Street Police Court decided, on November 30, that a weapon for using cayenne, lycopodium, and gunpowder cartridges (*C. & D.*, November 27, p. 805) is a pistol within the meaning of the Pistols Act, 1903. The defendant was fined 20s., with 5s. costs.

A Stoke Newington spirit-merchant was last week fined 10l., and five guineas costs, for sending out certain spirits (55l. worth) required to be accompanied by a permit without such permit, and for failing to produce his spirit-certificate book to an officer of Customs and Excise.

John Augustus Stowell (46), a dispenser, was on December 1 remanded by Mr. Garrett at the West London Police Court on a charge of stealing a Post Office Savings bankbook belonging to Dr. E. Holberton Edlin, 11 Ravenscourt Park Mansions, Hammersmith, and with forging and uttering withdrawal notes on the Post Office Savings Bank for 10l. and 1l. respectively, the moneys of Dr. Edlin.

George Wilson (38), described as a chemist, of 60 Hinds Road, Harrow, was charged before Mr. Garrett at West London Police Court with stealing from the store-room of a pharmacy-stores at 19 Jerdan Place, Fulham, a large bottle of bovril, belonging to his employers, Vincents, Ltd., manufacturing chemists. Dr. L. J. Williams, manager of the business, stated that the accused was employed in the retail department. Accused was remanded.

[We are informed that the accused's real name is not "George Wilson."—EDITOR *C. & D.*]



**Medicines for Metropolitan Asylums.**

It was reported in the *C. & D.*, October 30, p. 663, that the Metropolitan Asylums Board decided to ask the Local Government Board for authorisation to continue the arrangement for the supply of medicines by the Society of Apothecaries without sealed tenders. Last year, when the arrangement was entered into, Mr. John C. Umney waited upon Mr. John Burns (President of the Local Government Board), and, following up a promise then made, Mr. Umney has again had interviews with representatives of the Local Government Board, and, on behalf of the leading wholesale druggists of London, has placed such facts before them that it is hoped that the sealed-tenders condition, usual in all such contracts, will be restored, as requisite in common fairness to all parties.

**Birmingham Notes.**

It is stated that the new manager of the gigantic business concern of Messrs. Lewis, Bull Street, Birmingham, is a pharmaceutical chemist.

Weights and measures are much in evidence just now, and makers must be busy, for an advertisement in the "Mail" asks for female adjusters to apply.

Mr. J. A. Seddon, in his address to the Shop Assistants in Birmingham, said they are classed as domestic servants under the Truck Act, have no relation with other workers, and no protection at law.

Alderman Clayton gave a lecture to a large audience in the Dudley Road Council School on his recent tour up the Nile, whither he had gone to recruit his health. He exhibited lantern slides prepared by himself.

An action for damages for libel brought by Cadbury Brothers, Ltd., Bournville, against the "Standard" Newspapers, Ltd., was commenced at the Birmingham Assizes on Monday before Mr. Justice Pickford. The alleged libel is based on a published statement regarding the use of cocoa from St. Thomé. Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, gave evidence for the plaintiffs on Tuesday.

At the Police Court, on November 27, Bert Payne (23) and Wm. Bonner (19), warehousemen, were fined 40s., without costs, or in default a month's imprisonment, for stealing various articles (soap, ointment, etc.) from their employers, Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd. Another employé, a packer named Wm. Garvey (17), was bound over for six months, Mr. Southall stating that he felt Garvey had been led on by the other two prisoners.

**Analysts' Reports.**

One sample each of tincture of rhubarb, sweet spirit of nitre, and pepper was examined by the Merionethshire analyst last quarter. The sweet-nitre sample was 20.5 per cent. deficient in ethyl nitrite; the others were genuine.

The public analyst for Middlesex during the quarter which ended on September 30 analysed 1,010 informal and 396 formal samples, of which 75 and 45 respectively were either adulterated or inferior. The figures showing the formal samples taken and the number adulterated included Epsom salts 1, 0; tincture of ginger 20, 1; glycerin 3, 0; camphorated oil 2, 1; castor oil 1, 0; sandalwood-oil capsules 3, 0; white precipitate ointment 21, 2; prescription 3, 0; and saffron 1 (pure).

**Lectures on Essential Oils.**

The general methods used in the analysis of essential oils formed the subject of the eighth lecture at the Borough Polytechnic Institute on November 24, when Mr. C. T. Bennett described in detail the various processes employed for the determination of esters, alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, phenols, eucalyptol, etc., and the precautions necessary to ensure constant results. The lecturer emphasised the importance of uniformity in the methods adopted, since the accurate estimation of organic compounds in such complex mixtures as essential oils is much more difficult than the estimation of inorganic elements or compounds. In many cases the presence of traces of other constituents has a marked influence on the quantitative determination of the principal odorous constituent in an essential oil, especially in cases where absorption-processes are employed.

**Fires.**

Early on December 1 a fire occurred on the premises of Mr. William Brown, chemist and druggist, 72 East Street,

Bristol. The outbreak took place at 2 o'clock in the morning, and was fortunately discovered by the police at an early stage. The basement, used as a store, was burnt out. Excitement prevailed when the fire-escape was run up against the building, giving rise to the impression that there were inmates in peril; but this was only a precautionary measure, as no person sleeps on the premises. The cause of the fire is not known.

**Football.**

Inter-Pharmacy Football League.—London College F.C. v. Square F.C. This league-match took place on November 27 at Shepherd's Bush. During the first half, playing with the wind, the London team obtained 4 goals in quick succession. After the interval the Square improved and netted the ball twice. Towards the close the London again scored. Result: London College, 5 goals; the Square, 2 goals.

**Irish News.**

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

**Brevities.**

Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., Dublin, have been appointed contractors for the supply of drugs to the National Children's Hospital, Harcourt Street.

Dr. Thomas O'Farrell has been appointed bacteriologist to the Dublin County Council at a fee of 2s. 6d. for each specimen submitted for examination.

The Local Government Board have instructed the Newry Board of Guardians to set out in a separate column the extra duty paid on spirituous medicines.

Mr. John Starrett Shortt, pharmaceutical chemist, has been appointed manager of "La Pharmacie Sackville," 12 North Frederick Street, Dublin. [Corrected notice.]

Mr. J. J. Lyons, pharmaceutical chemist, Omagh, having passed his Final examination, has been admitted a Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

Mr. M. McDonald, pharmaceutical chemist, 122 Donegall Street, Belfast, has been appointed one of the hon. secretaries in connection with the annual dance in aid of the Mater Infirmary Hospital on December 15.

Mr. George D. Beggs, pharmaceutical chemist, The Medical Hall, Dalkey, and ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, whose term of office as urban district councillor expires at the end of the year, will not seek re-election.

At the Ulster Winter Assizes at Belfast on December 1, J. L. Tecse was, for the fourth time, tried on the charge of inciting Catherine Buchanan to murder her husband. The woman was last year convicted of putting strychnine in her husband's food and endangering his life. The case was adjourned.

**Irish Chemists' Assistants' Association.**

Mr. A. Harmel, Hon. Secretary of this newly formed Association (see p. 866), asks us to state that he will be glad to hear from assistants in Ireland who desire to join. Mr. Harmel's address is 6 Cambridge Road, Rathmines, Dublin. He was formerly connected with Professor Kelly's pharmaceutical establishment.

**A Doctor's Account.**

At Belfast County Court last week an action was brought by Mr. Samuel Templeton, F.I.C., Botanic Avenue, Belfast, against Dr. Alexander Burns, Lisburn Road, to recover 20% money had and received by the defendant for the use of the plaintiff and for a return of the money which it was alleged the defendant procured under misrepresentation of fact; and for alleged excessive charges as a medical practitioner. Counsel for the plaintiff said his case was that the money was extorted from his client when he was of weak mind. The solicitor for the defence protested against such charges against a professional man, and contended that the Court had no jurisdiction, the Registrar in Lunacy having passed the account which the plaintiff now sought to have investigated. Counsel for the plaintiff said that if

that were proved he would withdraw from the case, but his case was that the account was never before the Registrar in Lunacy. After prolonged discussion Judge Fitzgibbon adjourned the case to the next court. The judge died suddenly a few hours later.

#### Charge of Stealing.

At the Cork Police Court on November 26 two men named Sullivan, father and son, were charged with receiving drugs and chemicals knowing them to have been stolen. The younger prisoner was also accused of stealing drugs valued at 8*l.*, the property of the Cork Chemical and Drug Co., Ltd. Mr. James O'Sullivan, assistant at the Cork Chemical and Drug Co., stated that on November 6 he sent an order to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London, on behalf of his firm. He received an invoice on November 11, but the goods invoiced did not arrive. On November 17 he saw a box at the police barracks which bore a number agreeing with that on the invoice. The box contained drugs as ordered, with the exception of 1½ doz. Hazeline-cream in tubes; 2 doz. 1*s.* Hazeline cream; one bottle of Kepler's malt; and one 1*s.* 6*d.* bottle of Hazeline. The total value of the goods ordered was 8*l.* Evidence was given by the shipping company that on November 14 a box of drugs was consigned by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. to the Cork Chemical and Drug Co. The box was missing when the cargo was checked. Mr. F. C. Hunt deposed that the younger prisoner asked him to buy six tubes of Hazeline-cream. Witness asked him where he got the stuff, and he replied that he found it on the railway premises. Witness said if he got a policeman he would soon find out all about it, and the prisoner then said he got it at Harrington's, the chemist's, to deliver to a customer in Blackpool. Prisoner offered the whole box for 9*l.* He was then arrested. The accused were remanded for eight days.

### Scots News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Brevities.

Mr. James Kerr, chemist and druggist, Grantown-on-Spey, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for County Elgin.

Mr. David Storrar, of Kirkealdy, gave a demonstration of the carbon-printing process at a meeting of the local photographic society last week.

A fire occurred in the shop of Mr. James Stobie, chemist and druggist, Drummond Street, Comrie, last week, and a good deal of damage was done by water.

Claims against the trust estate of F. C. Peebles, chemist and druggist, Kilsyth, should be lodged with Messrs. R. M. & W. M. Lennox, solicitors, Kilsyth.

The sale of the effects of the late Mr. Alexander Govan, of Newport, Fife, is to take place on December 8 and 9. The goods to be sold include many oil paintings and engravings, old china, and some valuable furniture. Among the latter is a rare suite of Chippendale chairs which are undoubtedly genuine, having been brought from London 150 years ago by an ancestor of Mr. Govan.

#### Aberdeen and the North.

Business is brightening up in the city, chiefly owing to the changeable weather, which has spread many minor ailments that bring the chemist customers.

Mr. Brown, traveller to Messrs. Wm. Paterson & Sons, wholesale druggists, Spring Garden, Aberdeen, was going one of his county rounds in a trap on November 25, when another trap collided with his, and he was thrown violently to the ground. The injuries confined Mr. Brown to the house for a few days, but he has now returned to duty.

#### Edinburgh.

The firm of Dott & Dongal, analytical chemists, 10 Abbeymount, Edinburgh, has been dissolved.

A city newspaper, commenting on a request for "pewmonia," facetiously grumbled regarding the sale of this deadly ailment.

Influenza has been somewhat prevalent for a month or longer, but Glasgow appears to be suffering worse than

Edinburgh in this respect. Last week the death-rate in Glasgow was equal to 33 per thousand of the population per annum.

In the report of the Commissioners upon the Scottish Poor-law, it is stated that about 28 per cent. (between one in every three and one in every four persons) of Edinburgh's inhabitants receive charitable medical relief (free hospital consultation, etc.).

The explosion of a large powder-magazine at Arniston, Mid-Lothian, was fully reported by Mr. McNab, chemist and druggist, Gorebridge, who also supplied two large photographs of wrecked houses to an evening paper. In many of the Lothian towns and villages the chemists make a good side-line of journalism, some of them representing two or three important newspapers in various parts of the country.

#### Glasgow and the West.

Mr. T. R. Mitchell, of Messrs. Cargill, Ltd., Colombo, Ceylon, who has been holiday-making in the Old Country, sails on November 24 for the East to resume his duties.

Intending competitors for the Kinninmont Prize are reminded that their names must be sent in to the trustee, Mr. W. L. Currie, of Glasgow, before the end of the year.

At the annual meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch of the British Empire Naturalists' Association on Monday, Mr. Peter Fenton, M.P.S., F.R.B.S. Edin., was elected President for the fourth time.

### French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

GEORGES OUDIN, formerly President of the Amical Association of Pharmacy Students, has accepted the editorship of a little quarterly publication, "L'Accessoire de Pharmacie," which deals with bandages, rubber goods, aerometers, and apparatus of various kinds currently used or sold by the trade.

DEATH OF DR. BINOT.—The death occurred here on Thursday, November 25, of Dr. Jean Binot, of the Institute Pasteur, where he was head of the pathological anatomy laboratory. He was mainly instrumental in forming there the remarkable collection of living microbes, which is considered one of the most complete in existence.

FRAUDULENT TRADE-MARKS.—At a board meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce, Paris, on November 25, Mr. Walter Behrens in the chair, a report dealing very fully with the fraudulent use of British marks in France, the best means of repressing same, and the possibility of a Franco-British arrangement on this subject, was approved for submission to his Majesty's Government.

THE IMMORTAL HOMAIS.—The "Figaro" prints some curious extracts from the original notes jotted down by Gustave Flaubert for his romance of "Madame Bovary," and preserved by Mme. Franklin-Grout, the niece of the great novelist. Here, for instance, is the first summary sketch of the immortal Homais: "Pharmacist, confident, always in shirt-sleeves,—jams,—, correspondent of Rouen journal—Liberal (in politics)."

"VANILLISM" is the new scientific name for the physical troubles (usually of a cutaneous nature) to which workmen employed in brushing and packing vanilla are often subject. Twenty years ago Professor Layet, of Bordeaux, attributed the ailment to the essential oils or "frost" of the vanilla, while Professor Gaucher held that it was caused by formic aldehyde, used to clean the bunches (gousses), for the men who work in india-rubber gloves never have their hands affected, although they often suffer in the face or neck; but it is now found that artificial vanillin produces the same eruptions on some rather susceptible skins.

"FIRST AID."—On Sunday afternoon last General Verand was twice wounded by revolver shots fired at him by an Algerian named Endelsi. This occurred at the entrance of the Hôtel Continental, Paris, and the officer was at once conveyed to Hogg's well-known British Pharmacy in the rue Castiglione, just opposite. One of the bullets had touched the forehead, but the second had inflicted a serious wound at the back of the neck. The assistant in charge of course



gave every possible aid and dressed the wounds, after which the General was conveyed to the Val de Grace Military Hospital. It appears that General Verand was shot in mistake for the Minister of War, against whom the would-be assassin has a fancied grievance.

**TABLE-WATER AND MINERAL WATER.**—The letter addressed by the French Minister of the Interior to the Paris Academy of Medicine, to which reference was made in the *C. & D.* last week, concerning table-water and mineral water contains various indications of interest. For instance, the Minister reminds the Academy that a decree, dated June 8, 1823, provides that mineral waters shall only be allowed to be sold in France after ministerial authorisation has been obtained, whereas the sale of table-waters is only subject to the usual laws regarding purity. (The opinion and advice of the Academy of Medicine are always taken before authorisations are issued). It is therefore important that a line should be drawn between the two classes of waters, and the Minister practically asks the Academy where this should be. "There is no doubt," he writes, "but that table-waters ought not to be presented as possessing curative virtues applicable to a given malady, nor qualified as ferruginous, alkaline, arsenical, etc. But ought the less precise qualifications, such as digestive, diuretic, laxative, gaseous, etc., be permitted? This is a point upon which the Academy's opinion would be of value. The question is also of interest in connection with foreign mineral waters. In principle the law for these is the same as for French waters, but in fact the Customs authorities oppose the importation of all such as are unauthorised. This seems an unjust prohibitive measure, when they are presented as table-waters and no therapeutic properties are indicated." Such are the questions now laid before the Academy, and this is one of the practical outcomes of the White Cross Congress recently held in Paris.

## American News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

**MEDICO-PHARMACEUTICAL CO-OPERATION.**—The city of Cleveland, Ohio, like most other large cities, has a local medical society, and it is known as the Academy of Medicine. Recently the members of this Academy have done a good thing in establishing a medico-pharmaceutical section. Here the pharmacists and physicians of Cleveland meet on common ground, and have equal voice in the election of officers and the transaction of business generally. An opportunity is thus provided for the two to get together monthly and discuss matters of mutual interest.

**PEPSINIA PROSECUTION.**—A trial of dramatic interest has just been brought to a close in Chicago. Mr. John Boehm, a prominent druggist, and ex-President of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, was arrested a year or two ago for substituting some other essence of pepsin when the pepsin of Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster was ordered by prescription. A number of Chicago druggists were caught in the net at the same time, and the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association made a sort of issue of it and decided to turn the Boehm trial into a test-case and fight it to the last ditch. The Association, however, has been defeated. Boehm has been convicted.

**UNITED STATES PHARMACOPOEIA.**—At last month's meeting (November 16) of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy Mr. Martin I. Wilbert read a paper on "Some Problems to be Considered in Connection with the Pharmacopœial Convention of 1910," in the course of which he demanded publicity for the changes proposed by the Committee of Revision before the final seal of authority is placed upon them. He suggested that the secret meetings and conclusions of the committee allow the suspicion of fraud to rest upon its work and that credit which should go to individual members of the body is usurped by chairmen and by the committee as a whole. Professor Remington, in reply, said the paper was a "tissue of unfair presumptions, of unfounded innuendoes, and direct misrepresentations," and declared that the attack had been instigated by interests that had suffered under the rigorous standards set in the last revision. Professor Remington added that the reasons for Mr. Wilbert's attack would some day come to light.

## Australasian News.

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," copies of which can be obtained at 6d. each, post free, from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

### New South Wales.

**POISONS BILL.**—In answer to a question from Mr. Thomas the Premier said on October 7 that he hoped to be able to introduce a new Poisons Bill some time this Session.

**EXPLOSION IN A PHARMACY.**—One of the assistants, Clarence A. Sharp, injured in the explosion at the East Sydney Pharmacy (*C. & D.*, November 20, p. 772), died in the hospital on October 7. Various accounts are given as to how the camphorated oil caused the explosion.

**ASSISTANTS' WAGES BOARD.**—Mr. A. Forster, Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, has issued to members a circular calling attention to the requirements under the new award. Every employing pharmacist must exhibit a copy of the award in his pharmacy and must keep a wages-book showing the full names of the employes, their classification, the number of hours worked each day and week, overtime and the amount of wages paid to each employe, also any deductions and other necessary particulars which for the pharmacist mean time allowed for lectures and study. The hours of chemists' assistants are calculated at 114 per fortnight. This will allow fifty-nine hours to be worked one week and fifty-five the second week.

### Victoria.

**AGRI-HORTICULTURAL POISONS.**—The Poisons Act, 1890, Further Amendment Bill was pushed through all its stages in the Legislative Assembly on October 14, with one amendment, to the effect that

the Poisons Acts shall not apply to the sale of any proprietary preparation whatsoever for use as sheep-dips, or for agricultural or horticultural purposes, if such preparation is contained in a closed vessel or packet, distinctly labelled with the word "poison" in clear type, and the name and address of the seller, and a notice of the special purpose for which the preparation is intended, subject to such conditions as the Governor-in-Council may prescribe.

Mr. Prendergast, Leader of the Opposition, referred to a recent prosecution for a wrong form of arsenic which had been used in a certain preparation advertised as a spraying-mixture. (This was lead arsenite instead of arsenate.) He held that no proprietary preparation of this kind should be placed on the market until it had been proved to a board of experts that it is effective for the purpose for which it is intended. He believed that ninety-nine out of every hundred chemists qualified under the Pharmacy Act would not sell some of the substances. Mr. Graham (Minister of Agriculture) thought it might be made compulsory on vendors of those preparations to submit samples, as is done under the Manures Act. Mr. McLeod pointed out that if the Bill is passed there would be no way of tracing either the man who sells or the man who purchases these mixtures, some of which may contain a deadly poison. The present law carefully safeguards the public.

### New Zealand.

**A SUNDAY LABOUR BILL** has been prepared prohibiting Sunday labour, except in cases of emergency and unless during the next six days of the week the employe is allowed twenty-four consecutive hours without labour. Works of necessity and mercy are exempted, and it is declared that there include work for the relief of sickness and suffering, including the sale of drugs, medicines, and surgical appliances, as well as certain other things.

**BUSINESS CHANGE.**—Messrs. Smart-Dalglish, Demerara, have acquired the business of Messrs. Brodie & Rainer, druggists, Water Street, Georgetown. The intention of the purchasers is stated to be to convert the business into a limited liability company, the purchase price being stated to be in the vicinity of \$100,000.

## Canadian News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

"CREMBAS" is the name of a new aliphatic compound which has caught on in Canada for the preparation of cold cream, skin foods, toilet-creams, white liniments, and other counter specialties which are much in demand throughout the Dominion. The peculiarity of "Crembas" is that it takes up three times its weight of water, yet retains its ointment consistence, and with as much as ten parts of any fluid (such as perfumed water and essence of witch hazel) it forms a milky product to which glycerin may be added, thus making "in the twinkling of an eye" fine winter cream.

**CANADIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL.** At a conference of delegates from the different provinces of Canada, who met under the auspices of the Canadian Medical Association at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, last month, it was decided that the Dr. Roddick Act, authorising the establishment of a Dominion Medical Council, which will regulate registration and decide questions as to qualification of candidates for licences in all parts of the Dominion, should be amended with a view to immediate general adoption. At present there are nine separate examining boards in the provinces, and no uniformity in the conditions of qualification. This Bill was passed in 1902, and was framed for the purpose of creating a Dominion Board of Registration which should deal with all matters relating to the medical profession, and make it possible for a graduate, after satisfying the Council's requirements, to practise anywhere in Canada. In all probability the Act will be made acceptable to all the provinces and become operative in the course of the next few months.

### Liquor Picis Carbonis.

BULLETIN No. 168, issued by the Laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, is devoted to a report on twenty-four samples of liquor picis carbonis purchased by importers in the Dominion and examined under the direction of Mr. A. McGill, Chief Analyst, who, with some of the vendors, appears unable to distinguish between the B.P. article and "Liquor Carbonis Detergens," the latter being the registered title of the original preparation introduced by Mr. W. V. Wright forty-five years ago. Five of the samples sold to inspectors as liq. picis carb. were Wright's liquor carbonis detergens, and were found by the analysts to be made with rectified spirit, being free from methyl alcohol, the alcohol strength being 70.93 to 73.33 per cent. by volume, and the sp. gr. 0.8314 to 0.8376. Two other samples called "liquor carbonis detergens" occur in the tables; one, made or furnished by the E. B. Shuttleworth Chemical Co., Ltd., Toronto, had sp. gr. 0.8953, and contained 80.1 per cent. of methyl alcohol; another emanating from J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, was sp. gr. 0.8332, and contained 90.6 per cent. of methyl alcohol. The Chief Analyst reports that these were not liq. picis carbonis, and it is obvious from the figures that they were not liquor carbonis detergens. Of the remaining samples two were proprietary, two were of unknown origin, and thirteen were made in Canada. Eight of these were regarded by the Chief Analyst as "Genuine" (being free from methyl alcohol), although their specific gravities were so variable as 0.8659, 0.8656, 0.8634, 0.8619, 0.8632, 0.8472, 0.8707, and 0.8558. Seven were not genuine liq. picis carbonis, their specific gravities were 0.8464 (14 per cent. methyl alcohol), 1.193, 1.1654, 1.0211, 0.8545 (93.4 per cent. methyl alcohol), 0.8379 (86.7 per cent. methyl alcohol), and 0.8567 (69.3 per cent. methyl alcohol). These figures indicate that the B.P. article as sold in Canada is woefully variable. Mr. McGill says: "The finished liquor picis carbonis should contain about 75 per cent. of its weight of 90 per cent. alcohol, or approximately 67.5 per cent. of its weight of absolute alcohol. Allowing for evaporation and loss, it may be reasonable to accept 60 per cent. by weight, or 67 per cent. by volume, in the article dispensed." That is about 74 per cent. by volume. In appendices to the report the following remarkable statements occur:

Sample 39536 (14 per cent. methyl alcohol). The vendors (the National Drug Co., Ltd., St. John) write: "Our laboratory man still claims that he uses nothing but pure alcohol in the manufacture of liq. carbonis detergens."

Sample 41344 (86 per cent. of methyl alcohol).—The vendor writes: "Your collector received sample from me as liquor carbonis detergens, one of the not official preparations by E. B. Shuttleworth. This preparation is made from an old formula used before the British Pharmacopoeia of 1896

made liquor picis carbonis official. My assistant showed him original bottle, labelled liquor carbonis detergens." Regarding the presence of methyl alcohol in this preparation, the E. B. Shuttleworth Co. writes: "This is the first intimation we have had that preparations containing methyl alcohol should be labelled as such; this particular preparation (liq. carbonis detergens) is used almost exclusively as a disinfectant."

Sample 41345.—The vendors (Lyman, Knox & Clark-son) write: "We should explain in fairness to the manufacturer, whose name is attached to the container, that the title on the container is liquor carbonis detergens. Our custom has been to treat 'Liquor Carbonis Detergens' and 'Liquor Picis Carbonis' as identically one and the same. From any information at hand, we have felt justified in this conclusion, and in regard to the non-alcoholic adulteration, authorities state both contain alcohol." [Sp. gr. of the article sold, 1.0211.]

Sample 30809 (90.6 per cent. of methyl alcohol).—Mr. J. E. Hovey, Clinton (the vendor), writes: "I procured a 1-lb. bottle from Messrs. J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, on July 8, 1908. It is labelled 'Liq. Carbon. Detergens,' J. W. & Co. on the label. There is also another label on bottom of bottle, showing J. W. & Co. to be a branch of the National Drug and Chemical Co."

From all this it appears that the Canadian drug-trade needs a shaking-up badly in regard to "liquor carbonis detergens." It is surprising that reputable Dominion houses should have appropriated that title, considering that it has never been, and cannot be, applied to any other article than that originally made by Mr. W. V. Wright and continued by his successors. The preparation has been largely used throughout the world, and one result has been the officialising of liq. picis carbonis, B.P., intended to represent liquor carbonis detergens. The opinion seems to be held throughout the report that the one preparation may be used as corresponding to the other, but the analytical figures in regard to the Canadian commercial article alone show that liquor picis carbonis is an exceedingly variable product whose characters are quite different from those of liquor carbonis detergens (Wright).

## South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

### Cape Colony.

**PERSONAL.**—Mr. Walter Redfern, a director of Messrs. Martin Elgar, Ltd., is on a business visit to Europe, and may be addressed c/o THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

**KIMBERLEY NOTES.**—The district is badly in need of rain, the heat having been quite excessive lately, and the veld is looking very parched all around. Business is improving, and if De Beers reopen the mines they have closed there will be a decided change for the better.—Mr. and Mrs. N. O. Ruffel are at present on a visit to India.—During the past few weeks there have been quite a number of arrivals in Kimberley from the Old Country. Mr. T. M. Robb Murray, lately with Messrs. Lewis & Burrows, New Oxford Street, London, W., has taken up a post on the staff of Lennon, Ltd. Messrs. White, Lamont, Giles, and Hodge have returned from holidays, and all look well after their trip home.

**AGENTS' LICENCES.**—The text of the Bill to amend the Stamps and Licences Act of 1908 has been published. The second reading was taken on November 5, and the Committee stage was expected to be reached on November 11. The two new clauses are as follows:

A licence for an agent for a foreign firm shall not be granted to or in the name of any company or firm, but to and in the name of an individual only, nor shall any such licence be granted to, or in the name of, a foreign principal. "Agent for a foreign firm" shall mean any person who sells or offers for sale by sample or otherwise goods of, or canvasses for, a firm whose place of business is not in this Colony, but shall not include a person who sells or offers for sale goods consigned to him by a foreign firm. This clause is substituted for that appearing in Section 3 of the Stamps Act, 1887, No. 38.

Every commercial traveller's licence granted under Section 4 of the said Act or any agent of a foreign firm's licence shall be granted in the name of a person as the representative of one company, firm, or trader only whose name and description shall be inserted in the licence. If during its currency the owner dies, or becomes unable through illness or otherwise to make use of his licence it may



on application made to the Assistant Treasurer, or the Magistrate of the district in which the licence was granted, be transferred to another person, on payment of a stamp-duty of 1s., provided that no such transfer shall be allowed more than twice during the currency of the licence.

A further clause provides for the substitution of "If continuously resident for at least three years in any of the Colonies of British South Africa immediately prior to his application for a licence" for the words "If domiciled in this Colony." Determined resistance will be offered to these amendments, particularly the two new clauses, which are extremely repugnant to the mercantile section; but in view of the docility of the Premier's followers, who are mainly engaged in farming, it is generally expected that the amended Act will become law.

### Natal.

**PERSONAL.**—Mr. J. H. Burn, manager for Messrs. Lennon, Ltd., Durban, will vacate his position at the end of this year. The post will be filled by Mr. Dunkerton, Bloemfontein, who has been some twenty years in the O.R.C. capital.—Mr. P. Mason has taken over the business of Mr. Hugh Kerr at Bellair, near Durban.—Mr. H. Magness Elgar, who was in Durban when the mail left, has booked for a long trip round the world. India, Burmah, China, and America are to be visited during the tour, which will take about a year. On his return to South Africa he will make his headquarters at Durban.

**RAILWAY THROUGH RATES.**—The Natal Government Agency announces that from January 1 the preference on railway rates from Delagoa Bay to railway stations in the Transvaal between Germiston and Klerksdorp, inclusive, will be reduced in favour of Durban as follows: Intermediate class by 2s. 11d. per ton, "B" ditto by 1s. 3d., rough "B" and "C" classes by 2s. 1d. Imported produce, fertiliser classes by 10d. per ton. This is in addition to the reductions effected on July 1. The intention of the further reductions is to divert a portion of the trade at present travelling by Delagoa Bay, the reduction on July 1 having been found insufficient.

### Orange River Colony.

**INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL.**—A Government notice gazetted on October 22 concerns the use of alcohol for manufacturing purposes. From November 1, 1909, such spirit (the produce of the Union) will pay a duty of 1s. per proof gal. when denatured to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs and used solely in the manufacture of medicines, perfumery, and non-potable articles under the following regulations:

- (1) Such preparations shall be approved of by the Medical and Pharmacy Council.
- (2) The Collector of Customs may deliver from Customs custody either in bulk or bottle in quantities of not less than 10 gals. to licensed chemists upon payment of a duty of 1s. per proof gal. and a deposit for the difference between such 1s. and the full duty.
- (3) If within one month from the making of such deposit the depositor shall produce to the Collector of Customs or his deputies, preparations approved as aforesaid containing a like quantity of ethylic alcohol to that which has been delivered upon deposit, and shall furnish a declaration to the effect that all the ethylic alcohol delivered to him on deposit has been used in the manufacture of such preparations, then the amount deposited shall be refunded.
- (4) All mixture or compounding of such ethylic alcohol shall be open to the supervision Customs Collector, and no coloured labour shall be used in such operations.

Importers of methylated ethylic alcohol, or ethylic alcohol, are required to keep a register of imported spirits and to furnish monthly statements to the Collector of Customs at Bloemfontein, to whom a sample of every consignment must be forwarded. No methylation will be approved which does not contain 10 per cent. of commercial wood spirit and 0.375 per cent. of mineral naphtha, together with 0.5 per cent. of pyridine bases, and the whole coloured violet with a suitable quantity of aniline gentian violet.

### Transvaal.

**PERSONAL.**—Mr. H. M. Hetherington, Johannesburg, and Mr. F. J. Baker, Randfontein, returned recently from a six months' trip to the Old Country.

**ACETIC ACID** is now being made in the Transvaal by Mr. J. Sachs, chemist, Pretoria. The duty on glacial acetic

acid imported into South Africa amounts to something like 24s. 3d. per gal., which is surely protection enough. Messrs. Martin Elgar, Ltd., are the distributing agents in Cape Colony, south of the Orange River, and for Natal.

### British South African Trade.

For several months past the trade returns of South Africa have shown a gratifying increase in both imports and exports, especially from May onwards, and it has since become abundantly clear that the long depression in our subcontinent synchronised to a great extent with the dull times experienced all over the world. Now that business in almost every country is on the up-grade, South Africa takes more than an average share in the general improvement. This much we gather from the tables dealing with the trade of the first six months of 1909 which have been issued by the Customs Bureau. Indeed, everything points to a full resumption of South African prosperity in the near future. Shipments from the United Kingdom show a very satisfactory advance, both the exports of British manufactured goods and foreign and Colonial goods re-exported from Great Britain were heavier in volume. Trade with the Transvaal was very encouraging, though Cape Colony still shows a decline. Natal, Orange River Colony, and Rhodesia all purchased more heavily than in the first six months of last year. Taking British South Africa as a whole, the grand total of imports was 13,948,814*l.*, as against 13,667,327*l.* in the corresponding period of 1908; deducting specie and Colonial Government imports, the net total of merchandise imported was 12,593,543*l.*, as against 12,478,106*l.*, or 120,437*l.* more. Of this trade Great Britain secured 56.1 per cent. (1908 54.1 per cent.), but including the British Empire, the total was 70.7 per cent. (1908 69.6 per cent.). The imports from Germany were 1,121,486*l.*, or 8.9 per cent., against 1,041,711*l.*, or 8.3 per cent., but imports from the United States fell from 1,130,458*l.* (9 per cent.) to 1,049,136*l.*, or 8.3 per cent., this year. As regards drugs, chemicals, and apothecaries' wares, the total imports amounted to 379,166*l.*, or practically 19,000*l.* more. Among the items were apothecaries' wares 41,781*l.*, medicinal preparations 46,824*l.*, unenumerated drugs and chemicals 39,267*l.*, sodium cyanide 5,389,793 lb. against 3,776,794 lb., caustic soda 7,934*l.*, disinfectants 13,683*l.* Glycerin for manufactures, a separately scheduled item, advanced from 3,562,997 lb. (79.262*l.*) to 6,063,941 lb. (130,637*l.*), this enormous increase being one of several factors accounting for present famine prices. Sheep-dip is another expanding item, imports having risen in value from 30,757*l.* to 40,145*l.*, but toilet-soap showed a slight decline of 1,450*l.*, the quantity imported being 386,716 lb. Taking the States of the Union individually, both Cape Colony and Natal purchased fewer drugs and chemicals during the first half of the year, but the Transvaal and Orange River Colony show an increase. The figures are as follows:

	1908	1909
	£	£
Cape Colony ... ..	100,147	84,197
Orange River Colony ...	16,883	17,470
Natal ... ..	76,143	70,799
Transvaal ... ..	238,113	231,901
	431,286	454,367

The gain in the Transvaal figures, it will be seen, is 43,788*l.*, the amount being spread over twelve out of fifteen scheduled items. Medicinal preparations are 5,000*l.* more, at 31,392*l.*, unenumerated drugs and chemicals increased from 14,500*l.* to 19,030*l.*, but apothecaries' wares are 3,900*l.* less, at 17,376*l.* In manufactured articles imported into the Transvaal an increase is shown of 451,000*l.* in outside production, and 158,000*l.* in South African production. The total of outside production imported into the Transvaal was 3,382,500*l.*, one of the largest items being explosives, the values of which advanced from 295,000*l.* to 351,000*l.* As an exporter of produce (apart from gold and diamonds) British South Africa is making steady progress, the shipments being 5,147,000*l.*, as against 4,011,000*l.*, while adding raw gold and diamonds the total reaches over 24 millions sterling, as against 22½ millions sterling. Of the exports 92.4 per cent. went to the United Kingdom, against 93.3 per cent. last year. The few exports of interest to our readers include:

	1903	£	1909	£
Aloes ... ..	368,109	3,533	374,322	3,369
Argol ... ..	64,108	1,050	87,463	1,311
Arrowroot ... ..	—	12	988	13
Buchu ... ..	180,249	5,418	217,710	7,810

The above are practically all exported from Cape Colony, and although the figures show an increase, the total value of the drugs exported is but small.

## Legal Reports.

### Trade Law.

**What is "Half-a-pound"?** At Marlborough Street Police Court, on November 29, the resumed hearing of five summonses against the American Dental Manufacturing Co., Poland Street, London, W., taken under the Merchandise Marks Act, was concluded. The charge was applying false trade descriptions to "Samson rubber" and "Pink Rubber No. 2" by stating that the packages were "half a pound," whereas the contents weighed less. Mr. Colefax, who prosecuted, stated that he had consulted with Mr. Bodkin (for the defence), and the summonses would be withdrawn, as the defendants would, in future, adopt the description of label recommended by the British Dental Trades' Association. Both Mr. Colefax and Mr. Bodkin assured the magistrate (Mr. Denman) that the defendants had not the slightest fraudulent intent. The summonses against Messrs. W. Edwards & Co. Depot, Ltd., referred to in this column last week, were at the Guildhall on November 3 also withdrawn.

### High Court Cases.

#### WINEARNIS "PASSING-OFF" CASE.

In the Chancery Court on November 26, Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady heard a motion on behalf of the plaintiffs in the action of Coleman & Co., Ltd., against Robert Attoe for an injunction to restrain the defendant from passing off as Winearnis a wine or a liquid which was not Winearnis. Mr. Frank Russell, K.C., who appeared for the plaintiffs, said the defendant did not appear, and no appearance was entered to the action. The plaintiffs were the proprietors of the well known Winearnis. They made it and sold it, and they supplied it to a large extent to restaurants, where it could be bought by the wine glass. Messrs. Coleman also supplied to their customers wine-glasses marked "Winearnis" in white enamel. The defendant kept a refreshment-bar, known as the Eldon Bars, at Norwich, and it came to the knowledge of the plaintiffs that he was selling as Winearnis a liquid which was not Winearnis, but was inferior, the sale of which under that name would injure the plaintiffs' reputation. On November 6 the plaintiffs sent a Mr. Green to the defendant's place, and he ordered two glasses of Winearnis for himself and his wife. They were supplied with a liquid which was not Winearnis. The experiment was repeated on the 9th, when two persons, one of whom was a private-inquiry agent, went to the defendant's stores and ordered two glasses of Winearnis. The barmaid served them from a decanter at the back of the bar with a liquid in glasses identical with the plaintiffs' glasses. On the 10th one of the men went again to the stores and asked for a quarter of a pint of Winearnis. He was served by the defendant's wife, who told him that the liquid she supplied him with was the real article. The flask containing it was taken to the plaintiffs' works and was there tested, and found not to be their wine. Counsel produced the flask in question, together with a flask of the plaintiffs' real article, and directed his Lordship's attention to the fact that there was a good deal more body in the one case than the other. His Lordship granted an injunction in terms of the motion.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

#### EUCALYPTUS OIL.

At the Lambeth Police Court on November 25, before Mr. Cecil Chapman, Edgar Frederick Munday, chemist and druggist, 25 Camberwell Green, was summoned under Section 6 of the 1875 Act for selling eucalyptus oil which consisted of 100 per cent. of oil not in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia. Mr. G. W. Marsden, solicitor to the Camberwell Borough Council, appeared in the support of the summons. Mr. Horner Hargreaves, representing the defendant, explained that his client had been laid up for some considerable time and had had to leave his business in the hands of assistants. There could be no doubt that the article which was supplied was not the oil of eucalyptus. Mr. Cecil Chapman: What is the difference between the oil you sold and the other oil?

Mr. Hargreaves believed that the article supplied was not considered to be so strong. The defendant had been in business for a great number of years.—Mr. Cecil Chapman ordered the defendant to pay a fine of 40s., and 17s. 6d. costs.

## Bankruptcy Reports.

**Re JOHN TEMPERLEY BELL**, Newburn, Newcastle, Druggist Proprietor. This debtor was publicly examined at the Newcastle Bankruptcy Court on November 25 before Mr. Registrar Dendy, but no facts were elicited, and the examination was adjourned.

**Re THE PAX TRADING CO.**, 30 Gray's Inn Road, W.C., Vendors of Patent Medicines.—At the London Bankruptcy Court on Friday, November 26, Edward Wm. Lewis, John Clement Phillips, and Henry Dawes Harrod, who constituted this firm, were publicly examined. The receiving order was made last September on the petition of a creditor, and accounts were filed showing liabilities 311l. 1s. 8d. and assets valued at 26l. 5s. E. W. Lewis was first examined and stated that prior to the partnership he had been a solicitor, a mining and commission agent, and a company director. He joined Harrod and Phillips in the above business in September 1908, the object being the sale of patent medicines, and particularly Janossy's Hungarian grape salts and Pax pills for dyspepsics. The capital of 100l. was provided by Mr. Harrod, who kept the books and only occasionally attended at the premises. Owing to want of capital the business was not successful, and in July last a creditor for 163l. obtained a judgment, upon which the receiving order was made. Bad debts had also contributed to the failure. He gave no authority for goods to be sent out on sale or return, and when he found that certain of the book debtors refused payment on that ground he dismissed the traveller who had booked the orders. Messrs. Lewis and Harrod were allowed to pass, and the examination of Mr. Phillips was adjourned for a fortnight to enable him to file a statement of his separate affairs.

## Deeds of Arrangement.

**WALLBRIDGE, JOHN GEORGE**, 227 Kensington and 9 Gorton Road, Old Swan, Liverpool, Chemist and Druggist.—Trustee, J. A. Hunter, Albany Chambers, Cotham Street, St. Helens. Dated November 23; filed November 24. Liabilities unsecured, 750l.; estimated net assets, 104l. Among the creditors are Nitsche & Günther (58l.); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool (346l.); D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., London (10l.); Canwal, Ltd., Manchester (12l.).

**FELDER, MICHAEL JOSEPH**, 1 Mallow Street, Old Street, St. Luke's, London, E.C., and "Boxmoor," Chase Green Avenue, Enfield, Wholesale Druggists' Sundriesman.—Trustee, E. H. Hawkins, 4 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C. Dated November 17; filed November 23. Deeds of insolvency and assignment upon trust, etc., with a view to payment of a composition of 6s. 8d. in the pound, payable at three, six, nine, and twelve months from November 3 (3s. 4d. to be guaranteed within fourteen days). After such payment, estate to be re-assigned to debtor. Liabilities unsecured, 2,633l.; estimated net assets, 988l.

### W. Caudery & Co.

A largely attended meeting of the creditors of Messrs. W. Caudery & Co., merchants, 1 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C., was held at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., on Wednesday, December 1. Mr. Conrad im Thurn, who presided over a meeting of about 200, called upon Mr. Frederick Young (Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co.), who had been appointed to investigate the books, to explain the approximate statement of affairs, figures relating to which were circulated to the meeting. After a short and harmonious discussion, during which a few questions were asked, a resolution was proposed that a deed of arrangement should be entered into with Mr. Young as trustee, and a committee of inspection was appointed, consisting of Mr. im Thurn, a nominee of the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank, and one on behalf of the London and Hanseatic Bank. The above resolution was passed, with one dissentient. The approximate statement of affairs shows liabilities of 207,819l. and assets 71,760l., the deficit thus being 136,059l. Among the items on the debit side is 193,046l. for unsecured creditors, and 14,772l. for partly secured creditors. On the credit side the largest



amount is debts due to the estate of over 42,000/., considered good but subject to realisation; other debts figure for almost 16,000/.. The firm hold shares, etc., deposited with Foucar & Co., Ltd., of the nominal amount of 60,782/., the estimated value being almost 40,000/.. It is impossible at the present time to value the equity of redemption of these shares, but an arrangement may possibly be come to under which the securities will become available in reduction of the liabilities *per contra*.

## Gazette.

### Partnership Dissolved.

BLUETT, G. M., and HUEY, I. M., Palace Gardens Terrace and Holland Park Avenue, Kensington, London, W., general medical practitioners, under the style of Bluett & Huey.

### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

#### RECEIVING ORDERS.

CATTELL, HERBERT WILLIAM JAMES GOODRICKE, Southsea, Hants, medical practitioner.

STEWART A. HASTINGS, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, London, W., doctor of medicine.

From the "London Gazette," November 23, 1909. In Parliament.—Session 1910.

### SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

{Authority to Society of Apothecaries of London to hold Examinations for and to Grant Diplomas in Sanitary Science, Dental Surgery, &c.; Appointment and Qualification of Examiners; Rules and Regulations for Examinations; Examination and other Fees; Registration by General Council of Medical Education and Registration of such Diplomas; Amendment of Acts and other purposes.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing Session by the Society of Apothecaries of London (in this Notice called "the Society") for an Act (hereinafter called "the intended Act") for the following or some of the following among other purposes (that is to say):—

To authorize the Society to hold examinations or to provide for the holding of examinations in sanitary science, public health, state medicine, dental surgery and other similar subjects or matters, and to authorize the Society to grant diplomas or certificates of proficiency in sanitary science, public health, state medicine, dental surgery and other similar subjects or matters or any of them.

To provide for the appointment of examiners or a board of boards of examiners for holding examinations for qualifying candidates for diplomas or certificates of proficiency in sanitary science, public health, state medicine, dental surgery and other similar subjects or matters, and to prescribe the qualifications and remuneration of such examiners or otherwise as the intended Act may prescribe.

To authorize the Society to make rules and regulations respecting such examinations and the holding of the same, and to enable them to charge fees for such examinations, to confer on the Society all necessary powers for the granting or conferring of such diplomas or certificates to persons who qualify for them, and to prescribe the fees to be paid on the granting or conferring of diplomas or certificates.

To authorize and require the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom (in this Notice referred to as "the General Council") to enter on the Medical Register prescribed by the Medical Acts or the Dentists' Register prescribed by the Dentists Act, 1878, as the case may be, such diplomas or certificates when granted by the Society to persons who pass such qualifying examinations.

To vary and extinguish all rights and privileges inconsistent with or which would interfere with the objects and purposes of the intended Act, and to confer other rights and privileges.

To alter, amend or repeal, if need be, some of the provisions of the Medical Acts, the Dentists Act, 1878, and the Act 55 Geo. III, cap. xciv, and any other Act relating to or affecting the Society or the General Council or other body or which may interfere with the purposes of the intended Act.

Printed copies of the Bill for the intended Act will on or before the 17th day of December next be deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1909.

UPTON and Co., 6A, Austin-friars, E.C., Solicitors for the Bill.

MARTIN and Co., 27, Abingdon-street, S.W., Parliamentary Agents.

## New Companies and Company News.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

PATENT RADIUM BLUE CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 12,000/., in 17. shares. Objects: To manufacture and deal in laundry and other blue, chemical preparations, etc., and to acquire Patent No. 14,126 of 1908. N. Mayer is the first director. R.O., Muscovy House, 6 Trinity Square, E.C.

TEMPLE PACKING CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500/., in 17. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of packers, dry-salters, grocers, provision dealers, sundriesmen, etc. The subscribers are W. Smith, traveller, and R. M. Stothert, druggist. R.O., 5 Crosshall Street, Liverpool.

J. LEE "HYGIENIST," LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500/., in 17. shares. Objects: To purchase drugs, tinctures, extracts, powders, pills, liniments, lotions, oils, ointments, embrocations, and various other articles except scheduled poisons. The first directors are J. Lee and B. A. Lee. R.O., 51 Burngreave Road, Sheffield.

ANGLO-CONTINENTAL TRADING CO., LTD.—Capital 1,200/., in 17. shares. Objects: To carry on in South America or elsewhere the business of soap-boilers, manufacturers of and dealers in soap and disinfectants, metal and other polish. The first directors are T. Mitchell, 54 Stanley Street, Liverpool, and F. Loughram.

H. LATHAM & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 200/., in 17. shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by H. Latham & Co., 74 West Street, Crewe, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dealers in patent medicines, adaptors of artificial teeth, teeth extractors, etc. The first subscribers and directors are Henry Latham and Mrs. H. Latham.

DURBIN'S DRUG-STORES (CROYDON), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000/., in 17. shares. Objects: To take over the business of chemists and druggists carried on at 112 North End, Croydon, as Durbin's Drug-stores, Ltd. The subscribers and directors are H. S. Durbin, pharmaceutical chemist; W. O. McBryde, chemist, and H. E. Durbin, pharmaceutical chemist. R.O., 112 North End, Croydon.

"INCH" WINE CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000/., in 17. shares. Objects: To take over the business of W. M. McGaffin, non-alcoholic wine manufacturer and dealer, 46 King's Road, Prestwich, near Manchester, together with the recipes, secret processes, trade-marks, or other rights and privileges. The first directors are W. M. McGaffin and L. Fletcher Harvey (life directors).

GLIDDON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 5,000/., in 17. shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with A. J. L. Gliddon, and to carry on business as agents for the sale of Count Mattei's electro-homœopathic remedies in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and U.S.A., druggists, herbalists, food experts, etc. A. J. L. Gliddon is permanent director subject to holding 200 ordinary shares. R.O., 90-91 Queen Street, E.C.

ECSOLENT COMPOUNDS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 100/., in 17. shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by F. Hall and G. Barrett at Saracen Buildings, E.C., together with the recipes relating to processes of manufacturing, and the right to manufacture and deal in certain medicinal and toilet preparations, soap, powder, and compounds known as "Ecsolent." The first subscribers and directors are F. Hall and G. Barrett. R.O., Saracen Buildings, E.C.

RADUA MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—In the Companies Winding-up Court on November 30, Mr. Justice Swinfen-Eady made a compulsory order for the winding-up of this company, which makes a metal-polish. The petitioners were Henry Grant & Co., Ltd., and another, creditors. The respondent company did not appear.

INTERNATIONAL PLASMON, LTD.—A notice appears in the "London Gazette," December 1, of the petition presented to the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on November 19, for an order confirming the special resolution reducing the capital of this company from 200,000/., to 64,000/.. Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady will hear the case on Tuesday, December 14.

CASSEL CYANIDE CO., LTD.—The report for the year ended September 30, 1909, to be submitted to the meeting at Glasgow on December 8, shows a credit balance of 74,074/. The directors propose to place to reserve fund 20,000/., to pay a further dividend of 1s. per share (free of income-tax), making 1s. 6d. per share for the year, and a bonus of 1s. per share (free of income-tax), carrying forward 10,012/.

ILFORD, LTD.—The report for the year ended October 31, to be presented at the meeting to be held on December 7, states that, after making allowance for depreciation and provision for doubtful debts, the net profit for the year is 33,618/.. This,

with 3,649*l.* brought forward, gives 37,267*l.* for appropriation. The directors recommend that 12,000*l.* be set aside for writing down goodwill, investments, plant, and for contingencies, and that a dividend of 6 per cent., amounting to 11,400*l.*, be paid on the ordinary share capital, leaving 2,467*l.* to be carried forward. The board have appointed Colonel Ivor Philipps managing director of the company.

**SOCIETY FOR CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, BASLE.**—The report states that the amalgamation with the Basle Chemical-works was effected during the year, and as the latter company held the whole of the shares of the Monthey Electro-Chemical Co., this also passed into their possession. The gross profits of the combined concerns for the year amounted to 1,717,387*l.* (against 1,070,059*l.* for the Society for Chemical Industry alone), and a dividend of 11 per cent. will be paid as before. The capital of the Basle Chemical works before the amalgamation was 5,000,000*l.*, the whole of the shares being given in exchange for 3,000,000*l.* shares in the Society for Chemical Industry.

**CAMIWAL, LTD.**—The annual report of the directors for the year ended September 30, to be submitted at the annual meeting at the Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, London, W., on December 7, states that the company's insurance claims for the damage and loss occasioned by the fire at the London factory on October 13, 1906, have been satisfactorily settled by the insurance companies. The past season has been an exceptionally bad one, mainly owing to unfavourable weather, the great falling off in consumption of spirits, and competition of firms supplying direct to the public. Consequently the directors are able to recommend only the payment of a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the preference shares, absorbing 1,854*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, and leaving 623*l.* 15*s.* to be carried forward. The company's syphon making department is now in full working order. Mr. Hayward M. Davenport, who retires from the board, offers himself for re-election.

**LEWIS & BURROWS, LTD.**—In the course of a critical article on this company, the "Financial Times" prints the following table showing the position since the company name of 1895. "Lewis & Burrows Drug-stores, Ltd." was changed (in 1899) to the present name:

Year Ended September 30	Profit on Trading	Placed to Depreciation Account	Net Profit	Dividend on Ordinary	Carry Forward
	£	£	£	p.c. p.a.	£
1899 (9 months) ...	4,600	600	3,100	5	160
1900 ...	7,100	800	4,800	6	300
1901 ...	4,700	800	2,300	1½	200
1902 ...	6,400	800	4,300	5	100
1903 ...	6,000	800	3,900	4	100
1904 ...	4,600	800	2,500	1½	300
1905 ...	4,900	800	2,700	2	200
1906 ...	4,500	800	2,350	1½	40
1907 ...	5,700	800	2,500	3	200
1908 ...	5,600	800	2,500	3	50
1909 ...	3,500	800	1,500	Nil	200

The authorised capital of the company is 100,000*l.*, and the issued capital 30,000*l.* The annual meeting was held at Winchester House, London, E.C., on November 30, Mr. J. R. Brought, the Chairman of the company, presiding. The Chairman said that the year under review had been a very difficult one for trade, and had resulted in diminished sales. It was not serious at present, and he believed that when trade revived their sales would increase. There had been additional expenses in rent, rates, and taxes, which had increased in four years to the extent of 1 per cent. on the dividend, while there was increased expense owing to the falling-in of leases. Much criticism followed the Chairman's remarks. One shareholder complained that the report and accounts gave insufficient information. Another maintained that the company had not earned the preference dividend. After further discussion the accounts were adopted.

**MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.**—Particulars of the following have been filed at Somerset House: *Etherbert Foster, Ltd.* Debenture to secure 1,500*l.* Holder, A. E. Boardman, Warrington.

*Swansva Oralic-acid Works, Ltd.* First mortgage debenture to secure 3,000*l.* Holders, F. W. Nash and F. J. Hughes, 60 Gracechurch Street, E.C.—*Wickwar Chemical Co., Ltd.* 4,000*l.* debentures.—*The Sulphate of Ammonia Co., Ltd.*, has filed a memorandum of satisfaction in full of debentures securing 10,000*l.*—*Johnson, Matthey & Co., Ltd.* Issue of 40,000*l.*, part of 400,000*l.* debenture stock. Trustees: W. S. Deacon, 20 Birchin Lane, E.C., and Colonel R. Williams, M.P., Bride Road, Dorchester.

## Births.

**BERRIDGE.**—At 69 Clarence Avenue, Northampton, on November 15, the wife of Charles Berridge, of a daughter.

**HAMMOND.**—At The Pharmacy, Poynton, on November 15, the wife of A. Hammond, pharmacist, Poynton and Bollington, of a son.

**JAMIESON.**—At 34 Annette Street, Glasgow, on November 25, the wife of George Jamieson (Messrs. Raimes, Clark & Co., Ltd.), of twin daughters.

**POLLARD.**—At Ryde, Isle of Wight, on November 30, the wife of E. W. Pollard, Ph.C., B.Sc., of a daughter.

**WELTON.**—At Cross Cheaping, Coventry, on November 30, the wife of Chas. H. Welton, dispensing chemist, The Pharmacy, High Street, of a daughter.

## Marriage.

**McCONACHIE—DICKSON.**—At the Gordon Arms Hotel, Huntly, on November 24, by the Rev. J. J. Calder, Cairnie, assisted by the Rev. C. Mathieson, Buckie, and the Rev. James McHardy, Rhynie, George McConachie, chemist and druggist, Buckie, to Jean Allardyce, only daughter of Mr. John Dickson, Sinsharnie, Cairnie, Huntly.

## Deaths.

**CARTER.**—At Naas, co. Kildare, on November 28, Mr. Robert William Carter, pharmaceutical chemist and dentist, aged sixty-one. The Board of Guardians on the previous day had been informed that Mr. Carter was too ill to perform his duties as dispenser, and he had been in consequence granted leave of absence. Mr. Carter passed the Licence examination in 1876, and had been dispenser to the Naas Guardians for over twenty years. The funeral took place on November 30 at Maudslins.

**LEWIS.**—Last month the death took place of Mr. John Lewis, one of the leading druggists of Montreal. The day before his death Mr. Lewis appeared to be in his customary health, but after his seizure passed away in a few hours. Mr. Lewis was one of the best lacrosse players of former days, and was one of the team which played before Queen Victoria in England. He was born in Brantford, and went to Montreal forty years ago, and had been in business for himself for some thirty-five years.

**LYMAN.**—On November 21, Mr. Charles Lyman, formerly of Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists, Montreal, aged sixty. Mr. Lyman, who died suddenly from heart-failure, was one of the oldest and most respected of Montreal's citizens. In 1871 he entered the wholesale firm of Lyman, Clare & Co., which later became Lyman, Sons & Co. Some years afterwards Mr. Lyman left this firm and formed the partnership of Lyman, Knox & Co., and on the formation of the National Drug and Chemical Co. he retired from business.



MR. LYMAN.

**MUNKMAN.**—At Boston, recently, Mr. Robert Allen Munkman, chemist and druggist, who was in business for some time in West Street, Boston. Death followed on an operation to his throat.

**PARRY.**—At Llanrwst, on November 26, Mr. Arthur Parry, chemist and druggist, Llanrwst, aged forty-one.

**PRATT.**—On November 26, Mr. John Pratt, for thirty-eight years in the service of Messrs. James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester, aged sixty-eight.

**WARREN.**—At Rosettnville, Johannesburg, on November 4, Mr. Sidney Burge Warren, chemist, aged thirty-two. Mr. Warren, who died from pneumonia and enteric, was a native of Northampton, England, but had been a resident in South Africa since boyhood. He was



apprenticed with Mr. J. W. Robinson, Kimberley, afterwards going to Durban and subsequently to Johannesburg, about five years ago, where he began business in the suburb of Rosettenville. Although quiet and retiring in his manner, he was held in high esteem among his fellow-chemists, who feel much sympathy for his young widow and child. The Pharmaceutical Society was represented at the interment in Braamfontein Cemetery by Mr. James Johnston (President), Mr. A. Macdonald (Vice-President), and Messrs. J. H. Dinwoodie, Lewis Thomas, H. L. Karnovsky, W. B. Marshall, A. Rennie, and Austin Purnell.

## Recent Wills.

The dates in parentheses refer to the issues of "The Chemist and Druggist" in which the deaths of the testators were reported.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR, Copy Nook, Blackburn, herbalist, who died on October 19, left estate valued at 1,665*l.* 9*s.* gross, with net personality 546*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*

## Trade Notes.

THE BRITISH DIAMALT CO., Southwark Street, London, S.E., call attention to the fact that the "British Medical Journal" has recently reported upon the activity and quality of eleven leading proprietary malt extracts. The diastatic activity of these ranged from 0 to 1,060, the average of the eleven being 370. "Diamalt" was the 1,060 diastatic extract, so that it is at the top.

"THE PRESCRIBER."—The publisher of this useful monthly journal, dealing with therapeutics, pharmacology, and the newer remedies, intimates that subscriptions for 1910 if paid now will include a free copy of the issue of December, 1909, which will contain a complete index to the present volume, which will be good for reference purposes. Applications should be sent to the office, 137 George Street, Edinburgh.

SHOP-FITTINGS.—Messrs. Philip Josephs & Sons, shop-fitters, 93 Old Street, London, E.C., call attention in this issue to special bargains in drug-fittings, wall-cases, counters, counter-cases, and dispensing-screens. An inspection by a C. & D. representative of some of the lines offered shows that they are worthy of earnest consideration, and it should be noted that Messrs. Josephs turn them out like new. Further, all the various fittings are interchangeable.

SPRATTS' ALMANAC FOR 1910 is a production combining art with advertisement. The coloured picture for each month, in addition to providing an object-lesson on the dog and feathered world, illustrates one of the special products of Spratts' Patent, Ltd. Thus the illustration of Lord Charles Beresford with the four celebrated bulldogs calls attention to bulldog meal, while popular cage-birds indicate packet bird-seeds. There are ten other pictures. Any chemist desirous of obtaining a copy of the calendar should send a postcard to Spratts' Almanac Department, 24 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

"MASSOLETTES."—Messrs. Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., of Brighton, have, since their introduction of an undried culture of Massol's lactic bacillus in the form of chocolate-cream bonbons, to which their trade-mark name of "Massolettes" is applied, succeeded in still further increasing the efficacy of the culture. If the distinguished pharmacologist who the other day stated that commercial lactic bacilli preparations are inactive would replace his test-tube experiments with a "Massolette" taken by himself three times a day, the effect upon his own economy might change his opinion.

BRITISH JOURNAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ALMANAC.—The 1910 edition of this work was published on December 1. It is the same thick volume as in former years, being 2½ in. thick, the greater part being devoted to the advertisements of photographic firms. The literary portion has a section on lens calculations by mental arithmetic, which is followed by an epitome of progress. The last-mentioned is divided into (1) general, (2) apparatus and equipment, (3) photographic various subjects, (4) negative processes, (5) print-

ing processes, (6) colour photography. A good selection of formulae is also given, and there is much information of a miscellaneous character. The almanac sells at 1*s.* (paper covers), 1*s.* 6*d.* (cloth), and is also of great use to photographic-chemists for reference.

SAUERIN LIQUID CULTURE.—Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E., are now supplying "Sauerin" in the form of a liquid culture. This is put up in tubes, dated to show the limit of time during which full activity is retained. To make soured milk with the liquid culture the contents of one tube are added to a pint of boiled and cooled milk, with two lumps of sugar. After the sugar is dissolved the mixture is placed in the "Sauerin" appa-



ratus and incubated for from three to eight hours. As chemists may meet with doctors who doubt the activity of solid preparations of the lactic acid bacilli, it is convenient to have a substitute to offer of undoubted activity. The illustration shows the style of package of the "Sauerin" liquid culture. Each contains twelve tubes and sells at 4*s.* 6*d.* per box.

"VELVEY" RUBBER SPONGES.—Mr. H. A. Wanklyn, 17 Manchester Avenue, London, E.C., has introduced a striking novelty in the shape of circular and flat rubber sponges, which are much lower in price than the more familiar shape, as the following quotations show:

Diameter	...	3-inch	4½-inch	5-inch	5½-inch
Nos.	...	21.	24.	26.	28.
Price per dozen	...	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	12 <i>s.</i>	17 <i>s.</i>
Nos.	...	31.	34.	36.	38.
Price per dozen	...	3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	14 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	24 <i>s.</i>	33 <i>s.</i>

The difference in price of the same sizes is due to the dearer being the thicker. They are splendid value, and are selling as fast as they can be made. Mr. Wanklyn has shown us a "Velvey" sponge, which, after being in stock for a year, was sterilised by Messrs. John Bell & Croyden, Ltd., with superheated steam at 265° F. for half an hour, and was then put in a vacuum for half an hour, without the slightest change in appearance or texture. A natural sponge tested in the same way shrinks permanently to at least half its original bulk.

"WELLCOME" PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPOSURE RECORD AND DIARY.—The 1910 edition of this compact work is now ready. An index and useful general information occupy the beginning of the book. Then modern photographic methods treated in the "Wellcome" way, the information being given from the point of view of users of tabloids. Following information as to where to obtain permits to photograph various buildings and postal information are the central pages of the book, devoted to negative and positive exposure records and diary. The exposure tables and calculator (the latter being affixed to the back cover of the book) complete the work. The book is published in the usual neat style with gold lettered cover, with snap-catch and pencil in holder, to sell at 1*s.* Three editions are issued: (1) Northern Hemisphere, (2) Southern Hemisphere and Tropics, and (3) United States of America. The book embodies the results of an enormous amount of work in

ascertaining the various factors, and will no doubt prove as useful and general a favourite as ever with photographers.

**COOK'S CHRISTMAS BOXES.**—We mentioned last week that Messrs. Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., of Bow, E., had prepared a series of popular lines for chemists' Christmas trade, and since then we have had the opportunity of inspecting some of the sets, which vary in price from 2s. 9d. per dozen to 30s. per dozen. For the smallest price one gets 3-tablet boxes of "Frontier" toilet-soap (a useful and cheap gift); for 4s. 6d. per dozen there is a choice of "Savon Violette de Nico" (3 tablets) and "Season's Greetings" (6 tablets). Then there is a box (7½d.) of a dozen teddy bears, which should be useful for Christmas trees (an excellent shillingworth, or they sell at 1d. each), while the "Pets" box of soap and perfumes at 9s. per dozen is as big a bargain as we have ever seen in this line of goods. For 1s. 8d. each one can get the "Throne" casket, suitable for a lady, containing a cake of soap, a bottle of perfume, a bottle of smelling salt, and a box of "Royalist" tooth-powder. The "Solace" casket (1s. 10d. each) is for gentlemen, and contains a shaving stick, brilliantine, can de quinine, after-shave face powder, and a packet of shaving-papers. A large bottle of "Throne" perfume in a satin-lined fancy box is to be had for 2s. 6d. An assorted order of Cook's Christmas-boxes would ensure any chemist a fair seasonable display, and a good return. Each item mentioned is put up in a dainty but unpretentious manner, most of them having a Christmas appearance. A complete list can be obtained from the firm on application.

**"J.D." SPECIALITIES.**—Messrs. Jules Denoual & Co., Carlton Works, Asylum Road, London, S.E., whose accomplishments in medical confectionery are well known to chemists, have succeeded in producing a Bulgarian Lactic health chocolate, in which the interior is composed of a saccharine cream with a culture of *bacillus acidi lactici* of a healthy Bulgarian strain, each chocolate being stated to be equal to half a pint of soured milk. The chocolates are daintily made, and are packed in lemon and gold-lettered boxes, each containing twenty-four chocolates. The retail price is 1s. 9d. per box, and they cost 15s. per doz. With all orders neat cards (4½ in. by 3½ in.) are sent for displaying with boxes, as well as circulars setting forth the purposes of the Metchnikoff lactic treatment. Messrs. Denoual are also the makers of the series of "J.D." floral ottoes, or spiritless perfumes, comprising acacia, heliotrope, jasmin, lilac, carnation, lily of valley, narcissus, rose, violet, Parma violet, night-scented stock, and wall-flower. These are put up in cut-glass bottles, with long-drop stopper, and each bottle is enclosed in a turned-box-wood case, with screw top like a lighthouse. This style retails at 3s. 6d. per case (wholesale 24s. 9d. per dozen), and for 6s. per dozen more the retailer can get the perfumes in leather cases, plush-lined—a very dainty package for Christmas trade. Free testing samples and showcards are given with all orders.

## Personalities.

MR. THOMAS RUSSELL has retired from the editorship of "Printers' Ink" (English Edition).

MR. A. H. BURGESS, Ph.C., Altrincham, has been elected chemists' representative on the Committee of the local Traders' Association.

MR. J. C. COLES, chemist and druggist, Market Place, Chippenham, has obtained the third prize in the local window-dressing competition.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY, K.C.B., F.R.S., has had a surgical operation, and, in order to get thoroughly well, sailed last week on a voyage to South America.

MR. JAMES DUNCAN, late of J. Ismay & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been appointed representative of Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., in Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland districts.

MR. W. GREGORY, chemist and druggist, Mayor of Weymouth, has been appointed a member of the Borough Education Committee, a representative of the Corporation on the Board of Weymouth Port Sanitary Authority, and on the Committee of the Royal Sailors' Homes.

MR. and MRS. FRANCIS SMYTH BALHATCHET, 46 Merstowe

Green, Evesham, who celebrated their diamond wedding on November 27, have been the recipients of numerous congratulations. The happy couple went to Evesham in December 1849, having been married the previous month at Westleigh. Mr. Balhatchet was in business as a chemist in the High Street, but retired in 1859 to his present residence, from which for many years he conducted an extensive business in cattle-medicines and embrocations. Mr. Balhatchet will be eighty-eight years old next March, while his wife began her eighty-fifth year last August, and both are in full possession of their faculties. Their children: number seven, and there are nine grandchildren.

## The Week's Poisonings.

FOURTEEN fatalities, including one misadventure, have been reported from poisoning during the week.—At Rathmines, Dublin, Mrs. Nina Prior (70) poisoned her daughter Alice (40) with *carbolic acid*, and then committed suicide by taking the same corrosive fluid. At the inquest questions regarding the sale of carbolic acid were raised. The evidence showed that the ladies were eccentric, and that the mother suffered from hallucinations. Mr. Pierce English, pharmaceutical chemist, 17 Rathgar Road, deposed that two 8-oz. bottles of carbolic acid were sold from his establishment to Mrs. Prior last March. Carbolic acid was not a scheduled poison. [It is.—ED.] Dr. Hearn stated that an 8-oz. bottle would kill over fifty persons. It is quite legal to sell carbolic acid when asked for it without obtaining a signature, but witness thought such ought not to be the case. Mr. English, recalled, said he did not date the bottles. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the two deaths were the result of carbolic-acid poisoning, but they appended no rider as to restrictions on the sale of carbolic acid. Sam Hodgson committed suicide at Leeds by taking *carbolic acid*, while the same lethal agent was responsible for the death of Emily Bradshaw (41), widow, Paddington, London, W. In both cases the verdict was suicide while of unsound mind.—At Belfast, Thos. J. Bell (24), a fitter, drank *disinfectant fluid* with suicidal intent.—*Hydrochloric acid* caused the death from suicide of William Hewitt (50), rag-picker, who was found in a dying condition in Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C. It was stated that deceased said he found a bottle of the poison in a dustbin.—A verdict of suicide was returned at the inquest on the body found in Highgate Woods of an unknown man, who died from poisoning by *hydrocyanic acid*.—Ernest Palethorpe, the fourteen-months-old son of a Smalley Common miner, died from an overdose of *laudanum* and *aniseed*. A three-year-old child obtained the uncorked bottle left by her mother on the table and administered some to the deceased infant, who was her cousin.—*Lysol* was used for self destruction by H. S. Gell, an independent gentleman, of West Norwood, who had signed an agreement to enter a lunatic asylum.—Mary A. Moorhouse, of Bradford, used *oxalic acid* to end her life. Deceased believed she was suffering from an incurable illness.—*Potassium cyanide* was the agent used for suicidal purposes by Francis E. G. Strain, who was said to be disappointed regarding a legacy.—The same poison was taken with the same intent by a stockbroker named Philip Faleke (62), of Enfield, who was suffering from imaginary financial troubles.—This poisonous chemical also caused the death, by misadventure, of E. J. T. Webb, a Portsmouth solicitor, who was found dead near his dark-room. Deceased left an unfinished note stating that in the semi-darkness he must have poured potassium-cyanide solution into some ale by mistake.—An open verdict was returned at the inquiry into the death of a young German *voluntaire*, who poisoned himself at his lodgings, Hoxton. The deceased had evidently taken a large quantity of cyanide of potassium, but no bottle or packet which had contained the poison had been found in his room. On the Coroner remarking that it is very easy to obtain the stuff, a juror added that chemists will readily supply the poison easily.

**LEGHORN TRADE.**—The imports of chemical products and medicines, resins, and perfumery into Leghorn during 1908 amounted to 36,618 tons, valued at 359,347l., and the exports to 8,641 tons, valued at 181,436l. Among the imports were 107,371 cwt. of carbonate of soda (27.245%), of which only 10,867 tons, or 11 per cent., was procured from the United Kingdom: but of copper sulphate the United Kingdom supplied 2,925 tons (65.320%), or 99 per cent. The exports included 954 tons of boric acid (1907, 1,177 tons), borax 25 tons (1907, 83 tons), and mercury 3,979 cwt. (1907, 2,660 cwt.). The United Kingdom received 25 per cent. of the boric acid, 44 per cent. of the borax, and 67 per cent. of the mercury. Olive-oil exports were 134,333 cwt., valued at 409,044l., against 135,420 cwt., valued at 329,126l.; the United Kingdom received 17 per cent. last year against 19 per cent.



## General Medical Council.

**A** REPORT of the proceedings of the ninetieth session, which was opened in London on Tuesday, November 23, was given in our issue of November 27. The rest of the business was gone through so expeditiously under Sir Donald MacAlister's presidential guidance that the session was concluded on Saturday, November 27.

### A DOCTOR AND THE FACTORY ACT.

A novel penal case came before the Council on the Thursday, and occupied nearly the whole afternoon. The defendant was Frederick Morrish Pierce, L.S.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 50 Gordon Square, W.C., surgeon under the Factory Act in Manchester authorised to examine young persons under sixteen for certificates of fitness for employment, to investigate and report upon accidents, and examine and certify persons employed in dangerous trades. Dr. Pierce had, however, delegated his duties to another registered medical practitioner, Mr. Edward Arthur Burgess, employing him to conduct the examinations of the young persons and investigate accidents, and had subsequently signed the certificates on the information furnished by Mr. Burgess. The latter had also filled in particulars concerning persons employed in dangerous trades in the health register; Dr. Pierce afterwards signed such, and in some cases had even signed in advance, so as to be ready for Mr. Burgess's further particulars. Information had been laid before the Council by the Home Office, to whom the state of things had been revealed by Mr. Burgess. A medical certificate that Dr. Pierce was too ill to attend was put in, but he was represented by Mr. Griffiths, solicitor. The case for the prosecution was stated by the Council's solicitor, who said that the appointment of certifying surgeon was made by the Secretary of State and held subject to prompt and personal fulfilment of his duties. A temporary deputy might be made on formal notice being given, and Dr. Pierce had taken full advantage of this privilege, but he had also employed Mr. Burgess at other times in a way that must be characterised as a systematic conspiracy to deceive the inspector. As the Act is for the benefit of young persons and the public, this constituted a grave professional offence. The private correspondence of the defendant to Mr. Burgess, which had been put in by the latter, and was read by the solicitor, proved the case fully. Dr. Pierce had an office or surgery in Manchester, but lived in Gordon Square, London, and did not find it worth while, he wrote, to travel up and down to the factories continually. Dr. B. A. Whitelegge, C.B., H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, was called as a witness. Mr. Ashworth, H.M. Inspector of Factories in charge of the Manchester district, also appeared as a witness. Mr. Burgess was examined and identified the signatures of the certificates. Though white-headed and apparently feeble, he was able to hold his own under cross-examination, and his replies raised now and then a laugh in the strangers' gallery. For the defence it was urged that Dr. Pierce was a practitioner of forty years' standing, had held numerous important offices, and had once one of the largest practices in the North of England. He had now retired from practice and suffered from an acute form of gout, which had often prevented him from getting through his duties. No one had been injured by his employment of Mr. Burgess, who was fully qualified; the passing merely of a piece of paper appointing the latter as deputy would have made it quite regular. The Council took only some fifteen minutes *in camera* to come to a decision, and the President announced that F. M. Pierce was found guilty of infamous conduct, and that his name would be erased from the Register.

### A DECISION DEFERRED.

There being yet ten minutes before closing-time, the Council proceeded to consider the case of Robert Orr, M.B. Glasg., who had been convicted at the Sheriff Court of Fife at Cupar, in October 1907, of assaulting a constable in the execution of his duty, and in last July of assaulting four women and a man in the town shelter, for which he had been fined 25*l.*, or two months' hard labour. The Council decided to postpone judgment till next session.

### THE CURRICULUM.

Resuming business on Friday, the Council took up the education discussion, which proved, the Chairman of the Education Committee declared (from an academic point of view), one of the most important debates held in the Council of recent years. Drs. Hodsdon and Taylor welcomed the committee's report, the latter saying that the present state of things, by which only 15.8 per cent. of medical students qualify within the five years, is unsatisfactory, and the only alternative to lengthening the time of the curriculum he considered to be some such proposal as that recommended. Dr. Knox was disappointed that the report did not go further. Dr. McVail was perfectly satisfied with the curriculum at present in force; the progress made in medical education since the Council came into being, and mainly through its help and recommendations, had been enormous; there was growth everywhere, and why should they meddle now and pluck the thing up by the roots. It was no part of the Council's business to bolster up artificial means by which a man could cram through the curriculum in five years, let him take six or even seven years. Dr. Adye Curran said he had put four boys into the profession and is putting a fifth, and he knew where the shoe pinches. He hoped the five years' curriculum would be adhered to; no other profession requires so long a time of probation. Dr. Mann deprecated the teaching of the preliminary sciences, like chemistry, outside the medical schools. Sir Henry Morris, speaking for the Conjoint Board, remarked that boys trained in science at the ordinary schools pass 6 or 8 per cent. better than those trained at the medical schools. The old contention between the Conjoint Board and the Council was warded off by the conciliatory nature of Principal Mackay's speech in reply, in which he said that the Conjoint Board are making some interesting experiments in recognising certain schools, and their experience would be of value to the Council. In the end the following motion was carried:

That the regulations should be so framed as to ensure that the study of the final group of subjects should extend over not less than two years after the passing of the examination in anatomy and physiology.

It was added that the two years be defined as twenty-four months—an academic year is less. It was then moved by Sir H. Morris and carried—

That it be referred to the Education Committee to consider further the place in the student's career which the preliminary sciences should occupy: and that the committee be requested to frame and submit to the Council a pattern scheme of medical education whereby the required minimum of the several subjects to be included in the curriculum can be adequately studied and the requisite examinations thereon passed, by the average student, within the period prescribed by the curriculum.

### OTHER CASES.

After being refreshed by tea the Council returned with renewed energy to the penal business, and in some forty-five minutes dealt with four cases. None of the defendants appeared or were represented. In the case of C. F. Dillon Shaw-Mackenzie, M.B. Edin. (Dingwall), convicted of disorderly behaviour while drunk at Ruswarp, and of being drunk and incapable at Silloth, Cumberland, the Council postponed judgment till next session, when the accused will have to be present and produce testimony as to his conduct.

William Shaw, L.R.C.P. and S. Edin. (Larne, co. Antrim), sent a medical certificate of illness. Mr. Shaw had been before the Council a year or two ago with three convictions of drunkenness against him, but on that occasion no further action was taken. Now the convictions have mounted up to seven, with another one in prospect. The Council decided that his name must be erased from the Register.

A somewhat inexplicable case was that of Harry Robert Emms, M.R.C.S. Eng. and L.R.C.P. Lond., of Winson Green Road, Birmingham, convicted last June of having stolen three bicycles. The Magistrates had tried to find something that would justify them in not sending him to prison, but he had committed the offence on two different occasions, he was not in want of money, and he had had

every advantage of education. He was therefore sentenced to a month's hard labour. The Council erased Mr. Emms' name from the Register.

James Alexander Pettigrew, of Lowther Street, Whitehaven, dentist in practice before 1878, was convicted last January at Lancaster and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for neglecting certain children. His name was struck off the Dentists' Register.

A strong wish had been expressed by the members that the business might be concluded on Friday, and the President thought it might be done. A motion by Dr. Saundby with regard to

#### "PIECEMEAL" EXAMINATION

was to that end moved in a non contentions form as follows and carried:

That the question of allowing candidates to enter for each of the subjects separately of the final examination be remitted to the Examination Committee for consideration and report.

Dr. Adye Curran had, however, a bone to pick with Dr. McVail with regard to the report of the final examination at the Apothecaries' Hall, and six o'clock came, when it was agreed to adjourn till eleven next morning—an unusual hour, but the members were anxious to get away before luncheon. Dr. Adye Curran, on the resumption of the debate on Saturday, protested in his emphatic Irish manner against what he called the "perpetual onslaught made on the Hall." Finally, however, the report, which drew attention to an irregularity in the examinations at the Hall, was carried, as was also a refusal to recognise its Preliminary examination.

The report of the Dental Education Committee was concerned with the application for registration of Mr. H. M. McNeill on the ground that he possesses the L.D.S. of New Zealand and D.D.S. of the University of Toronto. The application had been refused, and Mr. McNeill appealed to the Privy Council. The report, however, did not consider the diploma a sufficient guarantee, and this was endorsed by the Council.

#### THE PHARMACOPEIA.

The following report of the Pharmacopœia Committee has been received and entered:

From May 23 to November 22, 1909, the number of copies of the British Pharmacopœia (1898) sold by the publishers was 576. The total number of copies sold in the year beginning November 23, 1908, was 1,006. The annual demand for the existing Pharmacopœia thus appears to remain steady. Up to the present time 41,366 copies of the Pharmacopœia and 4,436 copies of the Indian and Colonial Addendum have been sold. The stock now in hand consists of 1,064 copies of the Pharmacopœia, together with 1,876 copies of the Addendum.

The committee met on October 22 and 23, and considered in detail the suggestions made by the Licensing Bodies and other medical authorities at home and abroad for the improvement of the Pharmacopœia, with a view to its forthcoming revision. Provisional decisions were arrived at concerning the omission or inclusion of particular drugs and preparations. On a number of points it appeared that further inquiries were necessary before definite conclusions could be reached. Meanwhile the committee has resolved that the matter now included in the Indian and Colonial Addendum, or such part of it as after due revision is retained, shall be incorporated with the text of the next Pharmacopœia. In this way practitioners and pharmacists throughout the Empire will be provided with a comprehensive British Pharmacopœia in one volume, in which due account is taken of local conditions and requirements.

DOUGLAS MACALISTER (*Chairman*).

The report of the committee appointed to consider proposals for legislation on anæsthetics, brought up by the President, stated, among other conclusions, that it was expedient to provide that evidence of instruction in the administration of anæsthetics be required for registrable qualification, that the administration be restricted to qualified medical practitioners, that duly qualified dental practitioners should be authorised to administer certain specified anæsthetics, such as nitrous-oxide gas. The conclusions were adopted by the Council without discussion and forwarded to the Privy Council. This concluded the session.

## INFORMATION DEPARTMENT



The object of this department is to supply our subscribers with the names and addresses of manufacturers and agents, or other business information which they may be in need of. Inquiries should be sent by post, addressed to the "Information Department of 'The Chemist and Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C."

Inquiries in regard to dispensing, legal, practical, technical, or other pharmaceutical subjects should be addressed to The Editor, who will reply to them in the Correspondence Columns.

#### Information Wanted.

We would be obliged if readers would reply, by postcard or otherwise, to any of the subjoined inquiries. Replies should be addressed to the "Information Department of 'The Chemist and Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C."

- 256/12. "Solein": actual makers or source of supply.
- 253/9. Vaccilactic tablets: who makes or where obtainable?
- 255/16. Makers of "Theo-quinine Tablets," or source of supply.
- 246/55. Where can "Bellok's aluminium masks for miners" be obtained?
- 253/27. Makers of charred leather powder for case-hardening iron and steel.
- 256/7. Address of Moriguée Frères, makers of "Sachets Exquisite," or London agents.

#### Information Supplied.

In reply to inquiries, information has been sent during the past week to subscribers and others by our Information Department in regard to the following subjects. The information will be repeated to any others requiring it who send stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose to the Information Department as above.

- "Alyatinder," makers (256/20).
- Automatic moving window-figures (257/25).
- Badger-hair shaving-brushes, with metal caps, maker (255/17).
- Baily's glycerine balm, maker (256/2).
- Basol, source of supply (256/19).
- Black treacle, importers (256/26).
- Cheap boxed perfumery, packers (254/60).
- Coffins (Dr.) tooth-brushes, supply (255/2).
- Clockwork models, makers (254/24).
- Collargol, makers and suppliers (255/10).
- Commercial Intelligence Bureau (B. of T.) (253/4).
- Commercial Travellers' Journal (255/58).
- Earthenware bed-pans, urinals, etc. (255/71).
- "En Avant" yeast, supply (255/58).
- Fleming's quinine and camphor pills, makers (254/24).
- Gamboge, importers (251/53).
- Hair's anti-asthmatic elixir, makers (253/10).
- Harley Parker's preparations, maker (256/23).
- Hatrick's address (London) (254/33).
- Invalid carriages (wicker), makers (257/10).
- James's horse-blister, makers (251/31).
- Johnson's soothing syrup, makers (255/25).
- Leichner's fett powder, maker or agents (251/31).
- Matthew's fullers' earth, proprietors (251/31).
- Mercurials, English manufacturers (255/7).
- Outside lamps, makers and suppliers (60/34).
- Paget's knee truss, supply (254/47).
- Pharmacy dials, supply (255/47).
- "Phenyle" disinfectant, makers (253/12).
- "Red Cross" dusting-powder, suppliers (256/26).
- Rubber rings, specially thin, actual makers (255/45).
- Savile's (Dr.) blood purifier, maker (256/17).
- Seitz asbestos filters, agents (252/23).
- Shop-round labeller (255/6).
- Sticklac, first-hand dealers (251/53).
- Tarolene disinfectants, makers (253/8).
- Tinplate moulds for wax, etc., makers (255/38).
- "O.S." tooth-blocks, actual maker (251/31).
- Townsend's Sarsaparilla, proprietors (256/11).
- Trade-mark registration, agents (253/7).
- Tube-filling machinery, makers (256/27).
- "Violet Oil" brilliantine, makers (253/53).

THE EXPORTS OF MASTICH from the island of Scio during 1908 amounted in value to 37,000*l*. They chiefly went to Austria-Hungary, France, and Egypt. Other exports from Scio included olives and olive oil valued at 42,000*l*. (to Bulgaria, Roumania, Turkey, Italy, and Egypt), and aniseed valued at 2,700*l*. (to Bulgaria, Roumania, and Turkey).



## The late Mr. Wootton.

THE funeral of the late Mr. Alfred Charles Wootton took place on Saturday, November 27. A service was held at the Wesleyan Church, New Southgate, London, N., after which the body was conveyed by train to Luton for interment. The service at New Southgate was conducted by the Rev. R. S. Armsby, B.A., and was attended by a large number of relatives and friends, among them being Mr. Henri Boisselier and Mr. Astor Boisselier (step-sons), Mr. Barry (brother-in-law) and Mrs. Barry, Mr. Richard Piggott (cousin) and Mrs. Piggott, Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., Mr. J. F. Harrington (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. C. B. Allen and Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff (members of Council), Mr. R. Bremridge (Secretary and Registrar), Mr. J. T. Humphrey, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, Mr. F. W. Fletcher, Mr. T. Maben (Parke, Davis & Co.), Mr. Henry Walker, Mr. Peter MacEwan, Mr. F. C. Denham, Mr. S. Brett, Mr. W. Chalmers, Mr. A. C. Meyjes, Mr. J. R. Raper, Mr. Woolley, Mrs. G. Anderson, Mr. G. Curtis, Mr. R. Wilson, Mr. Sharman, Mr. J. H. Webb, Mr. W. F. Frier, and others. Mr. Cuff, an old colleague of Mr. Wootton's, presided at the organ. The service was simple in character, and lasted half an hour, after which the coffin was placed in the hearse and conveyed to the station. Many beautiful floral tokens were placed on the coffin, including wreaths from Messrs. Morgan Brothers, proprietors of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, "Fellow-trustees of the Drug-trade Appeal Fund," "Old Colleagues at 42 Cannon Street," Sir Jesse Boot, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Glyn-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. MacEwan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Moryjoseph, and many from relatives. At Luton a large company of Mr. Wootton's old friends in that town waited the arrival of the train, and those mourners who had travelled from London. They were joined by Dr. Lloyd and Messrs. E. Piggott, E. How, J. H. Webb (Wootton & Webb), J. Horwood, E. G. Trevethick, T. Roban, F. Pates, A. Costin, and T. Burgess. A short service at the grave was conducted by the Rev. R. O. John, of Park Street Baptist Chapel, in the presence of a large company.

### A Personal Note, by F. W. Fletcher.

To no one interested in British pharmacy, least of all to readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, can the tidings of the death of Mr. A. C. Wootton come otherwise than as a painful shock. Although it is now some years since he vacated the editorial chair, many old contributors to this journal will find it difficult to realise that the facile pen which so long illuminated its pages has been laid down for the last time. My personal acquaintance with Mr. Wootton dates back to the year 1872, when I first came to London to enter myself as a student at Bloomsbury Square. Although then only in my teens Mr. Wootton had been aware of my existence for a year or two previously—first as a prize-winner in the "Corner for Students" and later as a budding contributor of occasional notes and verses. I shall never forget the debt I owe to Mr. Wootton's patient and kindly criticism of my feeble efforts. Himself a master of style, he was quick to recognise even a glimmer of literary instinct in others, and by encouragement and helpful suggestion to draw out the very best work of which the aspirant was capable. As a letter-writer he possessed a charm which I have seldom known equalled and certainly never excelled. His correspondence brimmed over with humour and quaint originality. The forms of expression were as light and graceful as the handwriting which conveyed them; and no matter how deep one might be in the dumps a letter from A. C. W. would instantly rouse the recipient into radiant spirits. No reader of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST could be insensible to the charm of his style and the pungency of his criticism. Being a man of wide culture, his mind was a storehouse of information on almost every conceivable subject, and he possessed in addition the rare gift of minting his knowledge into current coin for general circulation. It was impossible for Mr. Wootton to be dull or commonplace either when conversing or writing. His playful irony and wit made even the dulllest topic interesting, and it is no exaggeration to say that he wrote on no subject which he

did not adorn. The world is poorer to-day for the loss of a personality so gifted and inspiring, and there must be hundreds of readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST who, consciously or unconsciously, owe no small part of a successful career to the influence of Alfred Charles Wootton.

### The Generosity of his Nature.

We have read with a shock of surprise the obituary notice of our friend Mr. A. C. Wootton. We, of course, remember him as the accomplished editor, as the man of affairs, as the genial conversationalist, and as the past grand master in matters directly and indirectly touching trade interests; and what you have said on these points has been rightly said. Just now, however, we recall him as one who could and did sympathise where sympathy was the one thing needed. Years ago, on learning that misfortune had come suddenly upon a young family, Mr. Wootton's timely advice and availing sympathy were freely extended to those who had no claim on his attention. The long-continued and far-reaching help which followed upon a conversation in the then editor's *sanctum* at 42 Cannon Street (always gratefully remembered) is brought vividly back to our thoughts by your allusions to the generosity of his nature. Other hands, it is true, bestowed the permanent benefit, but Mr. Wootton's thoughtful kindness was the initial factor without which the ultimate good might never have resulted. What he did is aptly expressed in Kingsley's well-known lines:

Do the work that's nearest  
Though it's dull at times;  
Helping, when we meet them,  
Lame dogs over stiles.

Ruskin somewhere says that "the ennobling difference between one man and another is precisely in this, that one feels more than another," and Mr. Wootton was surely distinguished by this "ennobling difference."

Yours faithfully,

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### In Memoriam.

It is about eighteen years since I first met Mr. Wootton. In those days it was an event to go to London, and to me, a recently passed pharmacist, the C. & D. office was one of the "sights" of the metropolis after Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament. Somewhat timorously I called at Cannon Street, and was ushered into the editorial room and came under Mr. Wootton's kindly scrutinising eyes for a few minutes. It was publishing day, but he insisted on my going to lunch with him at a neighbouring restaurant, and afterwards, when the paper had gone to press, I dined with him at the National Liberal Club. He told me that they were getting up a presentation to one of the waitresses at the café who was about to be married—a sign of the man's goodness of heart.

I next saw him some seven years later at the International Congress of Pharmacy in Brussels. It was held in 1897, and most of the English-speaking members gravitated together. There were Remington, of Philadelphia; Tichborne, of Dublin; Dr. Paul; Wrenn, of Taunton; and a few others. Wootton, Tichborne and myself were very much drawn together, although we stayed at different hotels. There were various demonstrations in the streets on the Sunday, but while neither Tichborne nor myself bothered to learn what it was all about, Wootton characteristically went to the bottom of the whole matter and explained to us that it had his full sympathy, as it was directed against certain conditions of military service which he regarded as unjust. I suppose our attachment to each other was rather due to our diverse ways of looking at things: for Wootton had strong Radical sympathies and seemed to be rather a doctrinaire republican, while Tichborne was a Conservative of the more crusted sort, and I a Home Ruler.

We used to attend the sittings of the Congress in the University each day, but finding the proceedings somewhat monotonous, we determined to have an Anglo-Saxon morning. Wootton was the best French scholar among us, but Remington was no great linguist, and he asked permission to address the meeting in English. We had

arranged to back up his request, and accordingly we held up the meeting, to the disgust of our Belgian friends, who vainly begged that a little synopsis of what we wished to say should be sent to the interpreter. Remington held forth with American pertinacity for some time on the eternal question of "Secret Remedies," while Wootton followed with a favourite iconoclastic example of his, how, after the cream of the legitimate medical faculty had exhausted their talents in the Earl of Beaconsfield's case, his only benefit was from a quack remedy, Himrod's Powder. I and others succeeded him, and the unfortunate French member, did not get a word in that morning.

I met him in London again a few years later, when he contemplated retirement from the responsibilities of the *C. & D.* I suggested that he would not be happy unless in harness and that life would be a dreary thing to him without its weekly cares. He replied that he needed rest, and that after thirty years of daily toil the burden ought to be lifted. A few years more and again I called at Cannon Street, to hear that he was bad with pneumonia and like to die. What amazed me was the personal affection for the man which still survived in the office years after he had left. I found that some of his colleagues gave up their whole time to the care of the sick man, getting him oxygen inhalations and the hundred-and-one things which often pluck victims from death. The name "Xrayser" always irritated me, but I do not think I ever missed a page of his notes. He had a philosophical outlook scarcely to be expected in a trade journal, and an instinctive faculty for getting at the heart of things.—J. C. McWALTER.

#### From an Old Contributor.

Most that needs to be said of Mr. Wootton's public life has already been said in the *C. & D.*, well and truly; but as a contributor during his editorship I may be allowed to add a few words of kindly remembrance. To this day I remember the thrill with which I received, nearly thirty years ago, my first letter from "The Editor," and even now I recall the cramped little signature to a courteous and kindly letter intimating that he would be glad to receive similar articles. The connection then formed with the *C. & D.* has lasted till now; but it was some years before I knew the identity of the Editor, and still later ere I became personally acquainted with Mr. Wootton. I recall that on one occasion I sent in a notice of a recently issued foreign Pharmacopœia and the article was accepted. But the Editor had critically scanned my work, and when the proof came in at least one bad slip had been corrected, and the only suggestion or hint that an error had been made was a point of interrogation opposite the wrong translation on my "copy." By such kindly and thoughtful methods he corrected and stimulated at least one tyro in literature. By and by I got to know Mr. Wootton, and in later years it was always a pleasure to have his hearty hand-clasp, to watch the humorous twinkle of his expressive eyes, and to listen to his criticism—always shrewd, sometimes caustic, but never bitter or unfriendly—of men and affairs. Almost the last occasion on which we met was a few weeks ago on Ludgate Hill. After the usual greetings he asked me, "Why have you never learned to speak the English language?" What could I do but laugh and say that London was so full of my countrymen that I was not allowed to forget my native tongue! Through all the years I knew him Mr. Wootton lived the strenuous life, and latterly he had sometimes looked a little wearied. If we counted time by heart-throbs, then he has done the work of a man of seventy-six at least, and I, like many more, was surprised to see that he was only sixty-six. Better is a brief life crowded with service for humanity, than one prolonged until the flower of manhood and the fruit of capacity for honest, wholesome toil have long since faded away.

#### From "The Times," November 30.

"By the death of Mr. Alfred C. Wootton, which occurred recently at his residence in Finchley, British pharmacy has lost one of its best known representatives. Mr. Wootton was a pharmaceutical chemist by training, but soon after he qualified in 1865 he joined the staff of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, a

journal which had been established in 1859 by Messrs. Morgan Brothers as one of the first trade journals in this country. Mr. John Cargill Brough was editor of the journal, and when in 1870 he was appointed Secretary of the London Institution Mr. Wootton succeeded him in the editorship, a position which he held for thirty years. Since his retirement in 1899 he had served the Pharmaceutical Society as a member of its Council for nine years, but indifferent health compelled him to retire last May. Apart from his work in pharmacy, Mr. Wootton in his leisure wrote on other subjects, notably on cricket, and an article by him dealing with the reform of the championship principle appeared in the "Nineteenth Century." A work by him on the history of medicines was announced by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. about two months ago, and Mr. Wootton had read the proofs before his death, which occurred after two days' illness."

## Westminster Wisdom.

A Record of Parliamentary Progress.

### DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

As we go to press Parliament is being prorogued by Royal Commission. The Government has advised the King to dissolve Parliament and he has agreed. The Session which has now been brought to a close is one of the most protracted of modern times.

### PATENT MEDICINES.

Mr. J. N. Seaverns, M.P., having asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he is now prepared to appoint a Select Committee to consider the propriety of issuing regulations making it compulsory on all manufacturers of medicines liable to patent-medicine duty to print on the label on the bottle or other vessel in which it is sold the full ingredients of such bottles or vessels as well as the diseases they purport to cure, Mr. Herbert Gladstone has replied: I cannot at present add anything to what I said in answer to a question on September 15, that I was disposed to think the matter might be one of sufficient importance for an inquiry by a Select Committee next Session.

### DISPENSING IN HOSPITALS.

Mr. Gladstone has replied to Mr. Winfrey's question (*C. & D.*, November 27, p. 827) as follows:

"It is probable that in a large number of cases the authorities of the public institutions to which my honourable friend refers make use of dispensers who hold certificates of competence under the Apothecaries Act, 1815. I understand from the Privy Council Office that, so far as the information available goes, no allegations have been made that the persons so employed are unfit to discharge the duties with which they are entrusted, and there does not appear to be any urgent case for further legislation on the subject."

### THE FINANCE BILL.

On Tuesday evening, November 30, at half-past eleven, the House of Lords divided on Lord Lansdowne's amendment to the motion for the second reading of the Finance Bill, and by 350 votes to 75 the amendment was carried. It declared:

"That this House is not justified in giving its consent to this Bill until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country."

The Bill is, therefore, suspended. On Thursday the Prime Minister, in the House of Commons, moved:

"That the action of the House of Lords in refusing to pass into law the financial provision made by this House for the services of the year is a breach of the Constitution and a usurpation of the rights of the Commons."

The effect, so far, upon the revenue is *nil*, tax collecting going on as usual, but the Prime Minister intimated on Thursday that the Government consider that their financial proposals have not now the force of law, and that the money requirements will be met by borrowing on the strength of the Appropriation Act.

[This implies that all taxes will revert to the levels as before the Finance Bill, therefore, that spirits will pay 11s. per proof gallon, but confirmation of this is required, and in the meantime the drug trade should stick to present prices of spirituous products.—EDITOR *C. & D.*]



## Observations and Reflections.

### The Creation of a Feature

is regarded as one of the most envied accomplishments in journalism. When it is associated with individuality that makes the feature an integral and indissoluble part of a journal and the focus of interest to readers on several continents, the creation is the work of Genius. It is thus that our readers and we have regarded the observations and reflections which have been contributed by "Xrayser" during the past ten years. If a memorial of the late Mr. A. C. Wootton's literary style, forensic skill, pharmaceutical erudition, and devotion to his craft were needed, it could be built from the living stones of thought and suggestion which he placed here after his retirement from the Editorship of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The work was so good that now it seems a pity that credit for it was not universally given to him during his lifetime. Few knew who "Xrayser" was, some guessed it correctly—the style being characteristic of "A. C. W."—others paid the highest compliment to the writings by saying that they were a composite, but the most simply regarded "Observations and Reflections" as the opinions of an experienced observer—one of themselves exceptionally gifted in perspicuity and expression.

### "Xrayser's" Contributions

commenced in our issue of August 26, 1899. Mr. Wootton's severance from the staff of this journal occurred on June 30 preceding, when an autograph letter from his pen was reproduced in our pages, in which he thanked, *inter alios*, "supporters of the C. & D." throughout the world for their friendly appreciation of very imperfect, but certainly sincere, efforts to be of use to the trade." A footnote added that he left "with the regret and esteem of the proprietors of this journal, and of all his associates at 42 Cannon Street." It was Mr. Wootton's intention to devote his leisure chiefly to literary work, such as freedom from the weekly demands of the Press enables a writer to do, and after some consideration he acceded to our request that he should contribute a series of weekly notes on current pharmaceutical affairs. There was no suggestion of anonymity, in fact we rather favoured attachment of his signature to the articles, but the main thing was to secure his views of the events of the day as expressions of outside opinion by a skilled pharmacist and practised writer. After a short holiday on the Continent Mr. Wootton returned to England, and one day we received the suggested title of his contributions,

### "Observations and Reflections, by Xrayser."

The *nom-de-plume* was prompted, we believe, by delicacy of feeling. Mr. Wootton had a high regard for editorial responsibility, and felt that his opinions should not dominate the policy of a journal which was no longer under his control. Hence he designed a heading which would relieve the conductors of the journal of direct responsibility for what he said. It only remained for us to fix a position for "Observations and Reflections," and it seemed natural that what our old Editor said should get a place in front of the Editorial Comments, and here they have been weekly since August 26, 1899, there being no interruption except during his serious illness some years ago, when his own paragraphs were eked out by composite contributions. He was an excellent pen-

man, writing in a rather small hand in straight lines, equally spaced, the "copy" being such as compositors like. The first folio of his "copy" for November 13 (here reproduced) exhibits his style well. After leaving Cannon Street he learnt typewriting, and became a rapid manipulator of the keyboard, so that like his friend, Mr. Robert Barr, the novelist, at the touch of his fingers on the keys his thoughts flowed into printed words. Unfortunately the violet ink of the typed copy is not favourable for reproduction, otherwise we would have given a sheet from his last contribution, written on Saturday, November 20, and received by us on the Monday following, as practically all the "Observations and Reflections" had been received during the decade. We do not recall many occasions when the regularity was broken, and such occasions were generally notified in advance.

### Current Events

were pre-eminently the subjects upon which he wrote, legal points having a special attraction for him, and next to these pharmaceutical philology was a subject upon which he wrote with peculiar delight and sound learning. Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will shortly publish under the title "The Chronicles of Pharmacy," a two-volume work from Mr. Wootton's pen, in which he gives records of the art and mystery of pharmacy through thousands of years, and some account of the more famous compounds which have been handed down to us through the ages. Whatever subject he touched he illumined; when he criticised measures or men he exhibited the first element of criticism—penetration without offence; when he commended he was not fulsome. Thus in a period of retirement he made for himself a second reputation, so that to pharmaceutical posterity he will be known as A. C. Wootton, Editor of the C. & D., and "Xrayser," writer of "Observations and Reflections."

*Observations - Reflections  
by Xrayser*

*Section Four*

*of our latest Pharmacy Act would cast a gloomy shadow over the whole Statute men of all the rest of it well thing. It contains among its provisions dangerous germ which are quite capable of disintegrating the present condition of British Pharmacy. If ever the promises or threats of its apparent intentions are realised the separation of pharmacists into distinct classes will be almost inevitable. This result would perhaps benefit the few, but it would degrade the many, and the gradual change would involve much loss and irritation. Notes on the section are in dark pigeon-holed at the War Office, and at any time a question in Parliament may cause these thoughts out, and a policy to be framed upon them. Compared with that possible attack*

*Mr. Wootton's Demonstration*

*(1) on behalf of apothecaries' assistants may be regarded as merely amusing. Indeed apart from legal considerations and hypothetical consequences altogether, Mr. Wootton may be*

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## LIQUORS

### The Word "Pharmacy."

Is it possible that we are to get to the truth in regard to the word "pharmacy" not being included in the Poisons and Pharmacy Act? Some people are under the impression that the restriction of the word to pharmacists was provided by the Government in the Bill, but it never was, and, except for a *lapseus lingue* on the part of Mr. Herbert Samuel in Committee, there was never the slightest indication by the Government as to restriction of the word "pharmacy." Nor was such restriction discussed between the representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society and the drug-companies (see *C. & D.*, January 25, p. 120). We have repeatedly said that the time for getting the desired protection was when the measure was before Parliament, and the movers in the matter should have been the Pharmaceutical Society. They did not move, and there was the end of the matter. Of course, had the word been legislated upon, its use by companies could not have been interfered with, for the reason that their right to the word was equal in law to that of chemists registered under the 1868 Act. If any restriction then existed, it was as regards pharmaceutical chemists under the 1852 Act, and since that restriction has been denied it follows that we are now in exactly the same position as we were before the 1908 Act, except that our nakedness has been declared to all the world. Again, we repeat, it is not the Government's fault; they were never asked to embody a restriction as regards the word "pharmacy" in the Bill, and never refused. It is a little hard upon a courteous gentleman like Mr. Samuel to be accused of perfidy and all that sort of thing because while on his feet he gave a wrong reply to a casual question. None of those who were promoting the pharmaceutical part of the measure were in the least deceived by his answer, and it is for them to explain why specific restriction of the use of the word "pharmacy" was not provided in the Act.



## What is in a Name?

THE case of the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* Edwards may be said to emphasise the honoured pharmaceutical adage in regard to the personal qualification of the vendor being the salvation of pharmacy. The prosecution may or may not have had this as the ultimate object, but now that the Pharmaceutical Society has departed from its established practice of forty-one years, and sought the decision of the Courts on its new interpretation, there can be no two opinions on the point that the retail drug-trade has a nasty position to face. In the present case provisional notice of appeal has been given, but this does not necessarily imply that the appeal will be prosecuted by the defendant, who has never been desirous of evading the law—in fact, before he was proceeded against, he said in effect to the Society's representatives, "I am following the established practice by using a trade-name on my poison-labels; several past Presidents of the Society did the same, and one or more members of the present Council also; if you say it is wrong, I will conform to your ruling."

The answer was a summons, and in the course of the hearing certain matters extraneous to the straight issue on the question of the name or trade-name were introduced for consideration by the magistrate, and these matters rather prejudice the case for the High Court's judgment. Mr. Edwards has no desire to appeal except on the main question, without side issues. Is it legal for a registered chemist to label poisons with his trade-name and the address where the poisons are sold and his certificate of qualification exhibited? That is the straight question. If the Society, as respondents to the appeal, were to confine the case to these limits, as it might do in instructions to counsel, there would be no need to wait for such a case as existed—*e.g.*, when Mr. Carteighe traded as Dinneford & Co. and Mr. Hills as John Bell & Co. There are at present scores of parallel cases among pharmaceutical leaders in London, Liverpool, Manchester, and elsewhere which might be taken, but they are unnecessary if the Society treats Mr. Edwards as it would have treated Mr. Carteighe or any other leading pharmacist who honestly and straightforwardly traded on what was accepted as a good principle in law. Some assurance on this point should be given before Mr. Edwards subjects himself to continuance of criminal proceedings.

On the forensic aspects of the question, we turn to Mr. Glyn-Jones's new book for light, especially in order to see how far Mr. Biron's decision, if confirmed and enforced, will lead all engaged in selling and keeping open shop for the selling and dispensing of poisons. We may at once dismiss the Edwards case and its merits, and assume that the name required by Section 17 is the name of the "person who actually conducts or controls the business of the sale, and of the shop where the sale takes place." These are the words of Mr. Justice Grove in *Templeman v. Trafford*, as to which Mr. Glyn-Jones's comments are:

"Apparently in the above case Trafford was the master or owner of the business carried on at the shop where the poison was sold, but some of the reasons given by the Court for not holding that Paterson [whose name was on the label] was the seller also apply in the case of persons owning branch shops at which they do not personally attend. Where the business belongs to a corporate body the owner of the business cannot personally conduct it. Such an owner can neither personally 'know' nor 'be introduced to' a purchaser."

Mr. Glyn-Jones elsewhere in his book gives cases *pro* and *con* in regard to the trade-name; all are interesting, but they pale before the paragraph which we have quoted. *Templeman v. Trafford* defined who "the seller" in

Section 17 is, and if the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* Edwards names that individual, the obligations imposed by Section 17 will be concentrated upon him. Therein lies revolution of present practice. Again we turn to "Glyn-Jones," and the books says as to the seller:

"It is clear that the definition includes the master or person on whose behalf the contract of sale is made, but it may be that a person, who is neither the master nor the person by whose hand the sale is actually made, is also within the term 'seller' as used in this connection. . . . It may be that a sale . . . is made 'on behalf of' the qualified person whose duty it is to supervise the sale . . . the person who is by law required to conduct the business at the shop where the sale is made."

Reduced to its simplest terms this means that the provisions of Section 17 are thrown completely upon the registered chemists, who by the 1908 Act are the appointed managers of shops in which poisons are sold. Their position as such throws upon them the responsibility of seeing that entries in the poisons-book are made in respect to Part I. poisons, that the purchasers are known to them, and that their names are on the poison-labels as well as on labels of medicines dispensed containing poisons. It means, in the case of qualified managers who are employees, that their employers are, for statutory purposes, of secondary importance in these poison transactions. This may be bad for the employers, but it gives legal significance to the "personal qualification" adage. We may reduce the matter to still simpler terms by a few examples:

I. John Smith, chemist and druggist, High Street and Low Street, Dulltown, trades under his own name at both places, and with a qualified manager (Thomas Brown) at Low Street. This qualified manager must add to his employer's label one announcing "Sold [or dispensed] by Thomas Brown, chemist and druggist, Low Street, Dulltown."

II. John Smith, chemist and druggist, trades at the above addresses as Jones & Smith. If he uses that trade-name on his labels he must add that the poison is sold or dispensed by John Smith, chemist and druggist, High Street, Dulltown, and his manager must label as in I.

III. John Smith and Thomas Brown trade in partnership at High Street, Dulltown (a place in England), and nowhere else. The terms of the Section and the legal decisions require that their names and addresses as on the register should appear on the poison-labels. If the terms of the Section are to be strictly interpreted, both should be present when a Part I. poison is sold; but Section 3 of the 1908 Act. relieves them from this ridiculous position in so far as the certificate of qualification of one of them exhibited in the premises signifies that he is the conductor of the business. It is he who must superintend the sales of Part I. poisons, and inferentially his name as on the register must appear on the labels.

IV. Smith & Brown, a firm of registered chemists in Dulltown, Scotland, do as Smith & Brown do in England, and John Smith, the senior partner, is the superintendent of the business. He is the person responsible under Section 17, and Thomas Brown, his partner, is in the same position as any qualified employee of the firm. Persons who buy Part I. poisons must be known to John Smith.

V. Smith & Brown, Ltd., is a corporate body carrying on the business of chemists and druggists in a dozen or more premises. The name of the registered manager of each of these premises has to appear on the labels for poisons sold or dispensed at the premises which he manages.

VI. The British Empire Supply Stores, Ltd., carry on the business of chemists and druggists in one large emporium in Dulltown. The superintendent takes no part in selling goods; he is employed to manage his department, buy goods, and control the staff. But if all the foregoing is law he is the person on whose behalf poisons are sold, and not only must his name appear on the labels, but he must personally supervise the sale of Part I. poisons.

Enough for the present. Propositions I. to VI. are the logical outcome of the decision regarding the trade-name, as interpreted in advance by "Glyn-Jones." We do not say the cases as stated are more than Mr. Glyn-Jones's "may be"; we are merely looking ahead, and present reasonable inference from the decision. If established, the new interpretation means a stupendous elevation of the "personal qualification," or, rather, of the

qualified person, and a world of inconvenience to hundreds of business concerns composed of more than one person. Even individuals will be embarrassed. For example, on Wednesday, when the President of the Pharmaceutical Society was at Bloomsbury Square, a Part I. poison (say, Easton's tablets) may have been sold in his pharmacy, and duly labelled, "J. F. Harrington," etc. If that was requisite by Section 17, so also was his presence at the sale. It is to such ends that the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* Edwards as illuminated by "Glyn-Jones" is leading the retail drug-trade. Is the matter ripe for appeal? Was it ripe for action?

## Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

MR. R. E. HEAP, chemist, has taken new premises at 48 Piccadilly, Hanley.

MR. JAMES A. R. DICK, chemist and druggist, has recently opened a new pharmacy at 10 The Parade, Winton, Bournemouth.

THE BOLTON ROAD DRUG STORES, 419 Bolton Road, Bradford, have been transferred to Mr. F. Waterhouse, who will continue the business.

MR. W. McCALLISTER, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. F. J. Skirrow, chemist-optician, at 44 Market Street, Westhoughton, Lancs.

MR. ROBERT WILLIAMS, chemist and druggist, has succeeded to the business at 3 Turf Square, Carnarvon, of Mr. Robert Jones, chemist and druggist, who has retired.

MESSRS. JOHN DAY, H. D. DAY, and R. H. DAY, pharmacists, Savile Town, Dewsbury, have purchased the business of Messrs. Thos. Stead & Son, 84 Briggate, Laisterdyke, Bradford.

MR. J. E. HODGSON, Ph.C., is acquiring the business of Mr. James Robinson, chemist and druggist, at 7 Northgate, Darlington, on January 1, 1910, and proposes to amalgamate it afterwards with his present pharmacy at 14 High Row, Darlington. Mr. Robinson is retiring from business.

MR. HERMANN BUCHLER, merchant, Dunster House, Mincing Lane, London, E.C., announces that Mr. Charles Sengel is severing his connection with the firm by mutual consent. The joint procuration entrusted to him and Mr. H. B. Gumbrell consequently ceases as from November 30.

MESSRS. CHANCE & HUNT, LTD., chemical-manufacturers, Oldbury, announce that they have opened a London branch at 5 Fenchurch Street, E.C., under the management of Mr. W. Jacob and of Mr. A. Hughes (from Messrs. W. Caudery & Co.). The office will be supervised by Mr. Edgar P. Chance.

## Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

**Fruit of *Ecballium Elaterium*.**—Dr. F. B. Power and Mr. C. W. Moore, in a communication to the Chemical Society ("Proceedings," p. 260), describe generally the results of their examination of 27 kilos. of the fresh, nearly ripe, fruit of *Ecballium elaterium*. From the alcoholic extract of this they obtained a resin, the constituents of which were a small amount of hydrocarbon (m.p. 68°); a phytosterol,  $C_{27}H_{46}O$  (m.p. 148°;  $[\alpha]_D + 3.2^\circ$ ); a substance (m.p. 258°–260°) related to ipuranol,  $C_{27}H_{46}O(OH)$ ; fatty acids and a product corresponding to so-called "elaterin." They confirmed Berg's observation that the fruit contains an enzyme capable of hydrolysing beta-glucosides, but, contrary to Berg's statement, they found that elaterin exists in the fruit in a free state, and not as a glucoside. They propose to designate the levorotatory constituent of crude elaterin as alpha-elaterin and the dextrorotatory as beta-elaterin. The latter is the physiologically active constituent.

**Amenyl**, the hydrochloride of methyl-hydrastimide, is prepared, according to Dr. Freund ("Therapeut. Monatsh.,"

1909, p. 586), by treating hydrastine methyl iodide with ammonia. The nitrogen ring is broken by loss of hydriodic acid, and one molecule of ammonia adds itself on forming methyl-hydrastamide. The latter compound splits off a molecule of water on warming gently with hydrochloric acid, yielding amenyl. This compound crystallises from absolute alcohol in pale yellow needles, which melt at 227°. It is soluble in warm water, and the free base is precipitated from the solution on addition of ammonia, sodium hydrate, or sodium carbonate. The small yellowish crystals of the free base melt at 192°. Amenyl is an emmenagogue, acting, according to Dr. E. Falk, through the lowering of the blood-pressure in consequence of the dilatation of the blood-vessels. In amenorrhœa doses of 0.05 gram of amenyl in tablet form twice daily were found to have favourable effects.

**Ethyl Ether.**—A paper by Dr. John Wade and Mr. Horace Finmore, B.Sc., on the influence of water and alcohol on the boiling-point of ethyl ether is printed in the November issue of the "Journal of the Chemical Society." The first part of it deals with the examination of ether purified by existing processes, in the course of which they discuss simple desiccation with calcium chloride, lime, sodium, and phosphoric oxide. Then oxidation and desiccation, and exhaustive washing and desiccation are discussed. The results show that the boiling-point of pure ether is very near 34.50°, and its sp. gr. probably below 0.71994. The second part of the paper deals with the isolation of a binary mixture of ether and water, the investigation of a supposed binary mixture with alcohol, and the absence of a ternary mixture. The binary mixture with water boils with a remarkable constancy at 34.15°, or 0.35° lower than pure ether, and contains 1.3 per cent. of water, so that in the fractionating of moist ether this binary mixture commences to pass over before the pure ether, and, unless all but a trace of water is first removed, pure ether cannot be obtained from it by any process of distillation. Further, it is shown that the complete elimination of alcohol is also a necessary condition in purification. The authors find that absolutely pure ether is, like absolute chloroform, peculiarly unstable, and the investigation is being continued with a view to determining the best methods of purification.

## Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

### COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met in the Society House, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday afternoon, December 1, Mr. John Smith (President) in the chair. The other members present were: Dr. J. A. Walsh, Dr. Dunlop, Messrs. W. F. Wells, G. D. Beggs, D. M. Watson, Jas. Michie, and Joseph Henry Bowden. Mr. Arthur T. Ferrall (Registrar and Clerk to the Council) was in attendance.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Francis Joyce, who had passed the Middle Grade Examination of the Intermediate Education Board, wrote desiring Preliminary registration, which was agreed to, as was also an application from Mr. Thomas Andrew McCann, Belfast, applying for a refund of two guineas for R.D. registration fee.

Messrs. W. H. Ashmore, R. A. Austin, J. J. Curtin, R. E. Lewis, Miss A. Ethel Roberts, Mr. H. E. Young, Mr. Jas. Dale, and Mr. W. Kelly, Ph.C.'s, and Messrs. Albert W. Donald, W. J. McMitchell, and J. C. Weir, R.D.'s, wrote notifying changes in their addresses.

On the motion of Mr. BEGGS, seconded by Mr. WATSON, the University of Birmingham was thanked for sending to the Society a copy of their calendar for 1909-10.

The Law and House Committees' reports were read and adopted.

### NEW MEMBERS.

On the motion of the HON. TREASURER (Mr. Beggs), seconded by Mr. BOWDEN, the following new members were elected: Mr. Walter V. Bates, Ph.C., The Pharmacy, Omagh; Mr. Thomas A. Robb, Ph.C., Fisher Road, Belfast; Miss Kathleen M. Roberts, Ph.C., The Square, Enniscorthy; Mr. Robert Telford, Ph.C., Banagher, King's County.

The Council then adjourned.



# Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

## COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on December 1. At the commencement of the proceedings sympathetic references were made to the death of Mr. A. C. Wootton, who served on the Council up to May of this year. A resolution of condolence was ordered to be sent to the widow and family. Grants to applicants amounting to 113*l.* were voted from the Benevolent Fund, and Mr. Campkin, Chairman of the Committee, emphasised the fact that at present subscriptions rather than donations are desired. The matter of poison-licences was discussed, and the President announced that a selection of the cases which had been submitted to the Council has been prepared, and will be forwarded to the Privy Council, calling attention to the apparent disregard of the terms of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, and urging the Council to use its influence in stopping the indiscriminate granting of licences. In response to requests which have reached the Council, Mr. A. J. Chater has been appointed to visit periodically local associations. Consideration of the Mercer case was reopened in response to numerous requests from Associations, but the President stated that, after discussion, it had been decided that it would be useless to continue the action. A ray of hope exists that the Dentists Act case (Bellerby) will be taken to the House of Lords, and, if successful, it might be possible to proceed with the appeal in the Mercer case. The Court of the Society of Apothecaries is to be written to, to know whether the recent utterances of the Clerk of the Company at a meeting of the Apothecaries' Assistants' Association meet with the approval of the Court. The Queensland Pharmaceutical Society, through their Secretary, wrote in regard to arranging for reciprocity of pharmaceutical diplomas, and hoped there would be no further delay.

THERE were present the President (Mr. J. F. Harrington), Vice-President (Mr. W. L. Currie), Mr. Walter Hills (Treasurer), and Messrs. C. B. Allen, A. S. Campkin, W. G. Cross, J. H. Cuff, F. J. Gibson, W. H. Gibson, R. L. Gifford, D. Gilmour, A. Hagon, J. Harrison, A. E. Hobbs, E. T. Neathercoat, C. J. Park, P. F. Rowsell, E. White, and J. R. Young.

The PRESIDENT congratulated Mr. Currie on his return and restoration to health. He mentioned also that Mr. Newsholme has been ill, and is recuperating at a health resort.

### THE LATE MR. WOOTTON.

The PRESIDENT then referred to the death of Mr. A. C. Wootton, one of his old colleagues on the Council. He was editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for many years, and a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society from 1900 to 1909. He was a man whom the more one knew him the more one liked him. His death is a great loss to the Council and to pharmacy in general.

The TREASURER, after referring to the not very advanced age of Mr. Wootton, said that owing perhaps to the nature of the calling there is not much literary output in the drug-trade, and in Mr. Wootton pharmacy has lost one who had a facile pen and deep interest in all medical and pharmaceutical literature and customs. All have read with interest the paragraphs that have been penned by him, and pharmacy can ill afford to lose one who had his gifts. Those who were Mr. Wootton's colleagues on the Council had a very great regard for him. With all his faculties he was very modest, and although frequently in a minority, he (the speaker) was sure that no action of the Council

interfered with the private friendship which all had for Mr. Wootton. "My acquaintance," said Mr. Hills, "has been a very pleasant one, and, although we often differed, I feel that we were friends to the last." Continuing, the Treasurer expressed his sorrow that he was unable to attend the funeral, owing to a long-standing engagement in the country which he was unable to postpone.

Mr. ALLEN said he would like to join in the note of sorrow on the loss of an old friend. The ranks of pharmacy have lost a very able man—one who was able to express the thoughts that passed through his mind in a most agreeable and nice way. He had had many arguments with Mr. Wootton, and found that his (Mr. Wootton's) information on the various points was so considerable that he (the speaker) had been always worsted in the argument. Mr. Wootton's knowledge of the history of pharmacy was such that there does not remain many who can compete with him on the subject. He was a most amiable colleague, and, although often in a minority, always remained the same amiable gentleman as before.

Mr. CUFF, speaking as one of the younger members of the Council, said that from conversations he had had with Mr. Wootton he had been struck with his high aims and the high appreciation in which he was held by the trade. He felt that the trade should live up to those aims and the possibilities that they afforded.

Mr. HARRISON, as a country member, added his meed of tribute to the worth of character of the gentleman they had so recently lost. Mr. Wootton had a cosmopolitan interest in pharmacy. When any question arose as to pharmacy in the British possessions, Mr. Wootton could at once put his finger on the point. He was a worthy representative of pharmacy wherever it was to be found.

Mr. ROWSELL said that Mr. Wootton was almost the first to welcome him to the Council, and he should never forget the warmth of his welcome. He (the speaker) had had the privilege of sitting beside him at the Council table, and had always found him helpful and willing to help on points when necessity arose.

Mr. YOUNG said there is a German proverb founded on one still older, "Say nothing of the dead but good." In the case of Mr. Wootton it would be a difficult matter to think of anything but what was good. No allusion had been made to his social qualities. He (Mr. Young) had partaken of his charming hospitality, a privilege and honour which he much appreciated. Mr. Wootton lived in an intellectual atmosphere, and that evening he spent at his home was a treat he had never experienced before. In the recent Parliamentary campaign which he (Mr. Young) conducted he had the advantage of obtaining advice from Mr. Wootton. On those occasions when Mr. Wootton opposed him he always felt that his opposition was so well grounded that he generally found it necessary to reconsider his position. No one was more ready to help him (Mr. Young) out of a difficulty when a mistake had been made. He recalled Mr. Wootton's last words to him when they parted after luncheon at the Holborn last May; he said "I hope you will enjoy the opportunity of rest which your retirement from the Council will afford, and that you will find time to visit me at my house."

The PRESIDENT said that with Mr. Allen, Mr. Bremridge, and Mr. Humphrey he attended the funeral on the previous Saturday. He then moved that a letter of condolence be sent to Mrs. Wootton and family. This was carried upstanding.

### RESTORATIONS.

There were no elections, but five names were restored to the Register of Chemists and Druggists.

### FINANCE.

Mr. W. H. GIBSON then moved the adoption of the report of the Finance Committee, of which the following is an abstract:

<i>Receipts.</i>		
Penalties and costs	...	£96 1 0
Subscriptions	...	41 9 6
"Journal" and publications	...	958 14 2
Restoration-fees	...	10 10 0
Registration-fees	...	54 12 0
School-fees	...	4 4 0
Rent	...	90 11 11
		£1,256 2 7

With the balance remaining from the previous month the amount to the credit of the General Fund was £1,412. 18s. 3d., from which the following payments were recommended to be made :

"Journal" and publications	...	£621 15 1
Stationery, etc.	...	14 11 9
Current expenses	...	495 0 0
Salaries, etc.	...	834 3 4
School and examinations	...	159 4 7
Law-charges	...	23 9 0
House	...	111 8 7
Library	...	3 4 1
		£2,262 16 5

The Benevolent Fund accounts showed the following balances :

Current account	...	£325 4 2
(for payment, £46 17 6)		
Donation account	...	78 0 1
Orphan Fund	...	16 16 4

Mr. GIBSON mentioned that donations had been received for the Benevolent Fund from Professor Greenish (five guineas) and the Harrogate Pharmaceutical Association (five guineas). The sum of 22l. 10s. had also been received from the Liverpool and Birkenhead Chemists' Associations, as the proceeds of a smoking concert. Mr. Young and Mr. Cross were present, added Mr. Gibson, which probably added to the enthusiasm of the meeting, and stimulated those present in their contributions.

Mr. YOUNG said the smoking concert was one of the most successful he had ever attended. The arrangements were carried out in a manner which must have caused the promoters infinite trouble and required much patience.

The PRESIDENT suggested that a special vote of thanks should be passed to the combined Associations for their very liberal donation.

The SECRETARY added that the money was sent as a subscription, and he had been told that it is hoped to repeat it another year.

#### BENEVOLENT FUND.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was considered *in camera*, after which

Mr. CAMPKIN, Chairman of the Committee, in moving the adoption of the report, gave some particulars of the financial condition of the fund. During the month 220l. had been received, so that there is now cash in hand amounting to 325l. to meet a prospective liability of 400l. In addition to this deficit of 75l. the committee have recommended grants amounting to 113l. Mr. Campkin mentioned a case where a member interested in the fund had doubled his subscription, and he (Mr. Campkin) hoped this example would be followed by others. The fund requires subscriptions at the present time rather than donations, as the latter, as laid down in the by-laws, have to be invested, only the interest being available for distribution.

The report was adopted.

#### LIBRARY, ETC., COMMITTEE.

The report of the Library, Museum, School and House Committee was next taken. The items were mostly of a trivial nature. Messrs. Parkinson's monthly bill amounted to 23l. 9s. 10d. and the electrical engineers' charges were 4l. It was recommended that the new regulation regarding the Manchester Scholarship should be the same as in the case of the Jacob Bell Scholarship. [This is to prevent a scholar who passes the Minor examination just after obtaining the Scholarship from claiming further moiety of the Scholarship.—ED.]

The report was adopted without discussion.

#### EXAMINATION SUPERINTENDENTS.

The following were appointed superintendents and deputy superintendents of written examinations. London : Mr.

C. B. Allen and Mr. H. Moon. Edinburgh : Mr. C. F. Henry and Mr. J. Nesbit. Manchester : Mr. Harry Kemp and Mr. C. Swinn.

The SECRETARY mentioned that he had induced Mr. Kemp to take office again, he having recovered from his long illness.

#### REGISTERED STUDENTS.

The SECRETARY reported that he had registered several apprentices or students during the month.

#### POISON-LICENCES.

The report of the Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee was next taken. This recommended the appointment of divisional officers for the year, except in the case of Sheffield and North-East Derbyshire, where the appointments were deferred. A reference was made to the deputation of Cumberland and Westmorland chemists which waited on the Council on November 3, regarding the way poison-licences are being granted by public authorities. The report of the Executive of the North British Branch on this matter was also before the committee. After a long discussion it was resolved that a selection of the cases be prepared and forwarded to the Privy Council, calling attention to the apparent disregard of sub-section 2 of section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act by licensing authorities, and urging the Privy Council to use the influence of the Department in stopping the indiscriminate granting of licences. Communications from the Torquay and Oldham Associations were also considered by the committee, and these associations are to be informed that the matter is receiving the attention of the Council, who are collecting evidence.

#### A VISITING OFFICER.

A suggestion having been made by the Barnsley Association that the Council should, at intervals, send round an officer to local associations, it was decided to recommend that Mr. A. J. Chater be appointed to visit such associations each year as may be decided, under the direction of the President and Secretary. Action in regard to the Shops Bill was deferred until the Bill is again introduced into the House of Commons.

The PRESIDENT explained that the appointment of Mr. Chater would not entail any additional expense to the Society. He (the President) had been guided in his recommendation of Mr. Chater for the position from hearing him address a meeting of chemists. The address was such a success that he felt that it would be well to repeat it.

Mr. CUFF agreed with the appointment of Mr. Chater. He (the speaker) had also been struck with the plain, straightforward, and lucid way Mr. Chater had dealt with the various points in pharmaceutical politics raised at a meeting he attended.

Mr. GIFFORD was extremely gratified that the members of the Council should have found knowledge that was possessed by some of them many years ago. (Laughter.) Some of them have been conscious of the great ability and fitness of Mr. Chater for this special work of organising. He (Mr. Gifford) was gratified that his early efforts were being adumbrated. The appointment seems to supersede the Organising Committee which does not meet.

Mr. HAGON suggested that the letter to the Privy Council could be made a little more emphatic without overstepping the bounds. A gentle reminder might be given of the promises made prior to the passing of the Act that licences would not be issued where facilities existed, such being understood as being where qualified chemists carry on business.

The PRESIDENT said the point was discussed by the committee, who decided upon the form embodied in the report.

Mr. HARRISON hoped such an addition would not be made. The Council should confine themselves to the Act; to introduce the subject-matter of speeches in the House of Commons would be to weaken the position. It is pleasant to find that Mr. Gifford has achieved something to his satisfaction, although not so completely as he would desire. He noted the air of triumph in his voice as he referred to those who walked in darkness and now have seen a great light. Continuing, Mr. Harrison said he regarded the appointment of Mr. Chater as very satisfactory, as it was not always convenient for councillors to go at a moment's notice from one end of Britain to the other on the Society's business.



Mr. CAMPKIN, while in sympathy with Mr. Hagon's suggestion in regard to the letter to the Privy Council, did not agree with the method proposed. He congratulated Mr. Gifford on the attainment of his ideals, but reminded him that one can never have perfection—there is always something beyond. Mr. Campkin also spoke very highly of Mr. Chater's fitness for the work to which he had been appointed.

Mr. GILMOUR said the committee's recommendation regarding poison-licences was in the right direction. The Council has been much misunderstood in this matter, but chemists will now see that the Council has been working hard for some time. The appointment of Mr. Chater is not a new idea, as some of the speakers have assumed; in Scotland the Assistant Secretary has been in the habit of visiting the local associations in the North. Accurate information given at a chemists' meeting often changes the opinions of those present.

The PRESIDENT, winding up the discussion, said that the Organisation Committee has not met because it has been impossible to find time, there being so many committees to arrange for. He was glad the appointment of Mr. Chater had met with the approval of all parties and hoped it would bring good results.

#### THE SOCIETY'S BANKERS.

The amalgamation of the Society's bank (the London and Westminster) with the London and County Bank necessitated fresh instructions under the seal of the Society being given to the Bank of England for the payment of dividend-warrants. On the motion of Mr. GIBSON, seconded by Mr. CURR, the resolution necessary was agreed to.

#### THE MERCER CASE.

The first item in the correspondence was a series of resolutions urging the Council to appeal against the decision in the Mercer ("pharmacy") case. These were sent by the following Associations: Chemists' Assistants; Bath; Bournemouth; Halifax; N.E. Lancashire; Salford, Birkenhead and Wirral; Manchester; Oxford; West Ham; Hull; Cardiff. There was also one in different form from the Guildford Association. The obtaining of these resolutions, the Secretary explained, had been engineered by the Chemists' Assistants' Association, whose resolution ended with the words "so earnest do we feel on the matter that we would, if necessary, provide funds for the appeal."

The PRESIDENT said that the Council had given the Mercer case a good deal of consideration, and at the conclusion of the last meeting came to the decision that it would be useless to appeal against the judgment of the Divisional Court. There is, however, still time to appeal, as this can be entered any time within three months of the judgment. After receiving the above resolutions from local associations it was deemed necessary to consider the matter over again and take further advice. The case was long and deliberately discussed by the committee, and the conclusion unanimously arrived at that it would be useless to continue the action. He (the President) recognised the injustice of the decision to pharmacists, and some other way of protecting chemists may yet be found.

Mr. WHITE: Is it not a fact that the dentists are appealing to the House of Lords?

The PRESIDENT: Yes, and the result will influence our course of action.

Several resolutions were received regarding the granting of poison-licences, and these were referred to the Law Committee.

Mr. F. J. GIBSON, referring to a communication from the Leicester Association, said that if specific instances were given of infringement of Section 17 the cases would be useful to the committee.

The Doncaster and Rotherham Associations suggested the advisability of appointing a representative from the Society to visit periodically the local associations.

The Privy Council approved of the examiners' appointments.

#### NICOTINE-POISONING.

The Surrey Coroner forwarded particulars of an inquest held on the body of a florist who was poisoned by nicotine insecticide, and called attention to the request of the jury that the Pharmaceutical Society should consider the evasions of the Pharmacy Act in the sale of these substances and the consequent injury to the public interest.

Mr. A. Higgs, J.P., who was foreman of the jury, also wrote giving further particulars.

The matter was referred to the Law Committee.

#### APOTHECARIES' ASSISTANTS.

The Bristol branch of the National Union of Assistant Pharmacists conveyed a resolution regarding the claim of apothecaries' assistants to be registered as chemists and druggists.

The PRESIDENT said many of them had seen the report of the remarks of Mr. Upton, the Clerk of the Society of Apothecaries, at a meeting of the Apothecaries' Assistants' Association. The Council have decided to call the attention of the Court of the Society of the Apothecaries to these statements and inquire whether they meet with the approval of the Court.

#### BRITAIN OVER THE SEAS.

The Colonial Office forwarded copies of a recent Ordinance to amend the Medical, etc., Ordinance of Sierra Leone.

A copy of a despatch from the Governor of the Straits Settlement was also received from the Colonial Office. This was in regard to the draft Pharmacy Bill which was criticised by the Secretary and whose letter was forwarded to the Governor.

The SECRETARY explained that, acting on the instructions of the Council, he had pointed out the arbitrary character of the list of proprietary medicines which it was proposed to exempt from the operations of the Pharmacy Bill, and had suggested a more scientific basis. The Governor of the Straits Settlement has since informed the Colonial Office that the draft will not now be proceeded with, but that a Bill will be introduced amending the Deleterious Drugs Ordinance.

Mr. Cowley wrote on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland regretting that the Council has not yet formed any by-laws regarding the reciprocity of pharmaceutical diplomas. The letter concluded with the hope that there would be no further delay in arranging for the reciprocal exchange of diplomas.

The SECRETARY said that Mr. Cowley is aware of the steps that are being taken, but he (the Secretary) would write again to inform him how the matter stands.

Mr. WHITE said that the position has been explained to Mr. Lacey, who came from Australia on a similar errand. Perhaps, when Mr. Lacey returns home and explains matters, their friends in Australia will see that there must be some delay in arranging for reciprocity.

The Bristol University sent an application to the Council asking that the Matriculation examination of that university be recognised as a Pharmaceutical Preliminary.

This the Boards of Examiners will deal with.

Professor CROSSLEY acknowledged the thanks of the Council.

#### THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

At the conclusion of the public business the PRESIDENT expressed the pleasure of the Council in regard to the honours conferred by the King upon two of the Society's honorary members—the Right Hon. Sir Henry E. Roscoe, P.C., and Sir William A. Tilden. The former, he said, had been connected with the Society since 1870, and Sir W. A. Tilden was the Society's first Bell Scholar, subsequently acting as assistant to the Professor of Chemistry in the Society's School, this beginning his academic career. It was agreed that congratulatory letters should be sent to both gentlemen.

#### NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Executive was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Friday, November 26, Mr. J. P. Gilmour in the chair. A letter was read from Mr. W. S. Glass, resigning his position as a member of the Executive, in consequence of his having been appointed manager of the United Chemists' Association, Ltd., Sheffield. The CHAIRMAN, in moving the acceptance of the resignation, expressed appreciation of Mr. Glass's work as a member of the Executive for many years, and moved that they thank him for his services and wish him every success in his new sphere. This was agreed to. It was also agreed to co-opt Mr. James Lennox, Glasgow, to fill the vacancy. This was all the business.

# Winter Session of Chemists' Associations.

## Association Presidents.

THE Lincoln and District Chemists' Association is entering upon its second decade under a new President, Mr.



MR. HILL.

William Edward Hill, Ph.C., who is in business at 233 High Street in the Cathedral City. Mr. Hill served a five years' apprenticeship with Mr. Hopkinson, of Grantham, then was an assistant for another five years at least with Mr. Salisbury, of Leicester. While in Leicester he completed his studies for the Minor examination, and passed it in June 1870; he also took an active part in founding the Leicester Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association. Mr. J. Young, Ph.C., F.C.S., was one of the first Presidents, and Mr. Hill Vice President. Mr. W. B. Clark, Ph.C., was the Hon. Secretary and Mr. E. H. Cadoux his assistant. The Association organised classes in botany, chemistry, materia medica, Latin, and arithmetic, and held forty-five meetings in six months with an aggregate attendance of 451 members. There were really only sixteen assistants and fifteen apprentices in the Association, but that was how they counted in those days. Mr. Hill was one of the most active members. He left Leicester to study at the School of Pharmacy for the Major when Professors Atfield, Bentley, and Redwood held the chairs and Sir W. A. Tilden was demonstrator in chemistry. Mr. Hill passed the Major with honours in April 1872, then had engagements at Guildford and Hereford, and in 1888 took over the business of Messrs. Tomlinson & Bromley, Lincoln, which he still carries on in a creditable manner.

## Brief Records.

**Association of Women Pharmacists.**—A meeting was held at the Passmore Edwards Settlement on November 30. Among those present were: Miss Buchanan (in the chair), Mr. Clarke Keer, Miss Renouf, and Miss Wardle. A paper, by Miss Gibson, was read on "Medieval Pharmacy," which included a comparison between the cost of drugs in the twelfth century and now. This paper was followed by an account of the Conference of National Union of Women Workers, which took place in October.

**Should Chemists Prescribe?**—This was one of the questions discussed by the members of the Dundee and District Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association at a meeting held in Mather's Hotel on Friday evening, November 26. They followed it with "Patents." A delightful feature of the meeting was the manner in which the younger members entered into the discussions. During the evening reference was made to the proposed "social," the date of which has been altered from December 24 to December 28.

**Council Methods Condemned.**—A meeting of the Exeter Association of Pharmacists was held on Tuesday evening, November 23. Mr. H. Wippell Gadd (President) in the chair. A discussion took place upon recent legal proceedings involving new interpretations of the Pharmacy Acts, and on the motion of Mr. T. C. Milton, seconded by Mr. F. W. Vinden, it was unanimously resolved:

That in the opinion of this meeting the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society is not justified in endeavouring to enforce by penal proceedings, novel interpretations of the Pharmacy Acts, involving the condemnation of practices carried on in good faith for many years, by pharmacists who are anxious to fulfil their legal obligations, without first giving public notice of such new interpretations.

**A General Meeting** of the Cheltenham and District Chemists' Association was held at 5 Promenade, Cheltenham, on Thursday, November 25. Mr. John Fletcher (President) in the chair. Messrs. W. Barron, M. C. Mansbridge, J. A. Thomas, F. T. Palmer, H. B. Clark, T. T. Dolman, W. B. Chambers, C. H. James, W. Palmer, H. F. Hands, J. P. James, and W. H. Hill (Hon. Secretary) were also present. Mr. W. O. Morris was elected a member. After correspondence was dealt with, the President gave an interesting lecture on "Some Local Orchidaceae," explaining the structure of the plants by means of diagrams, beautifully drawn by Miss

Fletcher. The President also dealt with the different methods of fertilisation and mentioned that no fewer than sixteen species of orchids (representing nine genera) are found in the district. A very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Fletcher.

**Northampton Pharmacists' Association.**—A meeting was held on November 30, the President (Mr. E. Dennis) being in the chair. There were also present Mr. W. McKinnell, Mr. A. Armitt, Mr. D. McKinnell, Mr. W. Gatehouse, Mr. J. Flinton Harris, Mr. L. North, Mr. G. Ingle, and Mr. F. Cowdery (Hon. Secretary). As a result of a correspondence with the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Brenridge offered to send down a representative to explain the present difficulties in pharmaceutical politics. The offer was accepted. A discussion followed on the Mercer case, in which much indignation was expressed at the decision in the Divisional Court regarding the use of the word "pharmacy" by those who were not pharmacists. It was resolved to support the resolution of the Birkenhead and Wirral Association urging the Pharmaceutical Council to take steps to protect the use of the word "pharmacy."

**Irish Assistants.**—The adjourned meeting of assistants was held at 20 Anglesea Street, Dublin, on November 25. Mr. Kepple in the chair, when the Irish Chemists' Assistants' Association was formally constituted. Mr. A. Harnel was appointed Hon. Secretary and Mr. Dore Hon. Treasurer. The following were elected an executive committee: Messrs. Kepple, McManus, Kelly, Ridge, Leahy, and Morrow, with power to add to their number. It was suggested that employers and apprentices should be admitted as non-voting subscribers. After further discussion it was decided to approach some prominent trade representatives with a view to the acceptance of the offices of President and Vice-President. The appointments were ratified at a meeting held on November 26, and the following were elected additional members of the committee: Messrs. Coffey, Dodd, Froedman, Higgins, Hunt, and Young. Seventy members are now on the roll.

**Old Newcastle.**—At a meeting of the Newcastle-on-Tyne and District Pharmacists' Association held in the Hotel Métropole, Clayton Street West, on Wednesday evening, December 1, Mr. T. M. Clague lectured on "Old Newcastle by Old Newcastle Artists." Mr. Russell occupied the chair in the absence of the President, and there was a large audience, including a number of ladies. Some capital slides were put through the lantern, showing the old wall and some of the old towers which stood on it. The Cathedral, St. Andrew's Church, the bridges, the river, quayside, and other historic places were also shown. Mr. Clague's chatty description was extremely interesting. A vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Russell and seconded by Mr. Gibson, was accorded to him.

**Bradford Chemists' Association.**—Mr. J. Gordon (President) was in the chair at a meeting of this Association on November 30. The Secretary was instructed to write to the North-East Lancashire Association and the Birkenhead Association approving of the action of these Associations in regard to urging the Pharmaceutical Society to take further action in regard to the word "pharmacy." Mr. W. K. Jackson reported that the Bradford Chamber of Trade have adopted a resolution recommending that, in future legislation on shop-hours, provision should be made for compulsory half-day and Sunday closing. The President drew attention to the extensive sale of spirituous liquors by grocers and others in the city who were not qualified, and said he thought this matter should be brought to the notice of the Inland Revenue authorities. In conversation with a Government official, he had been told the authorities are quite cognisant that many people are selling spirituous medicines who have no right to do so, and he (the President) thought it would only be necessary to send official intimation to the authorities for something to be done in the direction of lessening or stopping altogether this evil. It was resolved to communicate with the Inland Revenue authorities. Mention was made of a recent poisoning-case in the city in which the deceased had taken a poisonous liniment from a medicine-bottle by mistake. At the inquest the medical man explained that he had put the liniment into the medicine-bottle because that was the bottle which had been brought to him. The Coroner exonerated the doctor from all blame, which a member thought was scarcely satisfactory.

## Lincoln Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting was held at the Coffee Palace on Thursday evening, November 25. Mr. W. E. Hill (in the absence of Mr. J. S. Battle, the President), in the chair. Messrs. Aram, A. Birkbeck, Dixon, Elmitt (Treasurer),



Hague, Rayner, Walker, Wark, and Watson (Secretary) were also present.

**ANNUAL STATEMENTS.**—Mr. Elmitt submitted the accounts, showing a favourable balance in hand. He also reported upon the work done during the year in connection with the buying syndicate, the turnover showing an increase over the last year. Mr. Elmitt was cordially thanked for his signal services as manager of the buying and distribution.

**NEW OFFICERS.**—Mr. Watson proposed, and Mr. Birkbeck seconded, that Mr. W. E. Hill be President for the current year. This was unanimously agreed to, and Mr. Hill thanked the members for the honour, saying it would be difficult to follow so good a President as Mr. Battle. He regretted that their position as qualified chemists is not so good as they had a right to expect under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, for although they are entitled to the term "pharmacist," the Courts have decided the designation "pharmacy" is not exclusively theirs, and the way in which horticultural licences had been granted was much to be deplored. On the motion of Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Hague, the treasurership was voted to Mr. E. R. Dixon; while Mr. A. S. Birkbeck, 5 Bailgate, was elected Secretary, on the motion of Mr. Dixon, seconded by Mr. Wark, and supported by Messrs. Hill and Watson, all referring to the services of the late Mr. J. T. Birkbeck in the same capacity, he having been the founder of the Association, and its success was due in a great measure to him. Mr. Birkbeck acknowledged these kindly references to his father and the honour conferred on himself. The President, Treasurer, and Secretary were appointed to act as a Parliamentary Committee, and votes of thanks were accorded to the retiring President, Mr. J. S. Battle, the Treasurer, Mr. Elmitt, and the Secretary, Mr. Watson. It was explained that these gentlemen thought it would be for the best interests of the Association to elect a new executive, and they were not retiring because they had lost interest in the Association.

#### Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

THE third meeting of the session was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on November 24, with Mr. E. J. Brown, President, in the chair. Mr. M. M. Irvine explained the aims and objects of the National Union of Assistant Pharmacists and described the methods by which it is proposed to attain them.

Mr. E. O. Rowland, who considered that a minimum wage would be disadvantageous to competent men, thought the Union should include unqualified assistants and apprentices. Mr. Plenderleith stated that the indoor system should be absolutely abolished, and favoured a graduated scale of wages. Messrs. Forret, Henderson, Brown, Elliot, Murray, and Tait also took part in the discussion. A "Note on Sodium Cacodylate in Pill" was then given by Mr. E. O. Rowland, who found the deliquescent salt from different sources varied somewhat in the amount of adherent moisture. The following formula gives a mass extremely convenient to roll and cut. The pills are white, and retain their shape well without going damp. For pills containing  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain of sodium cacodylate the quantities are:

Sodii cacodylati	...	...	3 grains
Pulv. tragacanth.	...	...	1 grain
Pulv. sacch. alb.	...	...	2 grains
Tritici farinæ	...	...	6 grains

Divide in pil. 12.

The sugar forms a syrup with the moisture present, and its value is evident if an attempt be made to mass with the flour alone. The mixed ingredients are worked vigorously together for a few minutes, and rolled and rounded with a very little French chalk. It seems likely that other deliquescent salts would work well on similar lines.

Mr. Rowland also demonstrated the preparation of homeopathic triturates in tablet form by means of a mould. He recommended the plan as a convenient and elegant way of administering small doses of tinctures or alkaloids. The basis recommended consists of milk sugar with a small proportion of acacia gum, the active ingredient being added in solution.

Messrs. Brown, Elliot, Hill, and Plenderleith discussed Mr. Rowland's communications.

Cordial votes of thanks were awarded to Mr. Irvine and Mr. Rowland for their interesting contributions.

#### Chemists' Assistants' Association.

A MEETING of the above Association was held on November 26, at 73 Newman Street, London, W.C., the President (Mr. F. L. K. Loxley) occupying the chair. The evening's communication was by Mr. R. R. Bennett, chief pharmacist at University College Hospital. Mr. Bennett, in commencing his paper, stated that the dispensing department of the modern hospitals stands higher in the estimation of physicians and surgeons than at any previous period, and that this department is now better housed, and the dispensing counter would not shame that on any classic house. The duties of the head pharmacist were then detailed. The prescription forms used, repeats, and renewal of commoner remedies kept in the wards were dealt with next. The statistics given by Mr. Bennett are interesting. Thus during 1908 279 beds were available at University College Hospital, and the average number of resident patients was 248.5. The total number of in-patients was 3,505 (their average stay being 26 days), and the cost of drugs, chemicals, dressings, surgical instruments, wines, spirits, and dispensary sundries totalled 1,518*l.* 12*s.* The cost per patient per week for goods supplied from the dispensary amounted to 2*s.* 4*d.* The mode of dealing with out-patients was next given, and it was noted that compressed tablets were used, as far as possible, to replace powders and pills. The out-patients in 1908 numbered 133,269, creating an expenditure on drugs, dressings, and sundries of 1,750*l.* 1*s.*, or an average cost of 3*s.* 11*d.* per attendance. A description of the manufacturing plant in a hospital laboratory followed. At University College Hospital the output during 1908 included 422,000 tablets, 100,000 pills, 200 gals. of tinctures and liquid extracts, 10 cwt. of ointments, 100 gals. of compound syrups, 2,000 gals. of infusions and decoctions, 1 ton of saponified solution of cresol, and 640 gals. of chlorinated-soda solution. 200 gals. of methylated spirit was recovered from operating-theatre waste, and 2,000 gals. of distilled water prepared. Regarding surgical dressings, a steady decrease in the use of antiseptic dressings is noted, their place being taken by aseptic treatment and dressings; thus 24,000 yards of plain gauze was used in 1,811 major operations in 1908, against 2,400 yards of various medicated gauzes. The total cost of surgical dressings amounted to 1,137*l.*, and included items such as 100,000 yards of plain gauze, 560 gross of bandages, 3,000 lb. of cellulose wadding, 4,000 lb. of cotton-wool, 2,600 lb. of borie lint, and 1,600 lb. of plain lint. The anaesthetics used in 1908 were chloroform, 446 lb.; ether, 300 lb.; nitrous oxide, 22,300 gals.; ethyl chloride, 6,600 c.c. Chloroform made from acetone and ether from methylated spirit are used, but each batch is subjected to rigorous examination before passing into use. Beta-cucaine and stovaine are the chief local anaesthetics used. In reference to the dispensary staff, Mr. Bennett says many opportunities are provided in hospital pharmacy for varied experience in pharmaceutical problems, and the small salary is partly compensated by the short hours on duty. In concluding, Mr. Bennett remarks that undoubtedly there can be recorded progress all along the line in hospital pharmacy. General appreciation of the paper was expressed by the members, who asked a number of questions. In reply to Mr. Grange (who expressed regret that there was a tendency nowadays for medical practitioners to prescribe tablets rather than pills), Mr. Bennett said that it was admitted that the time given by medical students to the study of pharmacy was rather limited. Indeed, they were turned out into the world with a very limited knowledge of the subject. However, there was not the slightest doubt that tablets were much cleaner-looking than pills, and could be given in more accurate doses.

**CASTNER-KELLNER ALKALI CO., LTD.**—The annual meeting was held at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C., on November 25, Mr. G. W. Balfour presiding. The Chairman said that for the past few years the prosperity of the company had been advancing by leaps and bounds, and that the chemical-trade seemed to be improving. The profit-sharing scheme, by which not only every member of the staff but every workman employed at the works has an interest in the company as a dividend-paying concern, had so far fully justified anticipations. The report, which was summarised in the *C. & D.* of November 20 (p. 777), was adopted.

## Festivities.

### Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.'s Old-Age Pensions.

Messrs. F. H. Goddard and T. D. Sadler, two old employés of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Coleman Street, London, who have retired under pensions granted by the firm, were presented with suitable souvenirs by their colleagues at Coleman Street on Friday, November 26. Mr. Charles W. White, who made the presentation, feelingly alluded to the number of years he had spent with the veterans, and wished them good health and long life to enjoy their well-earned reward. The recipients, each of whom had seen forty-six years of service in the firm, suitably responded, and were heartily congratulated by their former comrades. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded Mr. White, who has since (December 3) left for Bombay; wishes for a good voyage to him, accompanied by a volley of cheers, brought the proceedings to a termination.

### Sangers' Dine.

A harmonious gathering of about fifty of the staff of Messrs. Sangers' sat down to the annual dinner at Reggiani's Cafe, King's Cross, London, N., on November 27. Mr. D. F. Smith, who presided, was supported on his right by Mr. Ernest Sanger and on his left by Mr. Henry Sanger, while Mr. C. S. Present and Mr. Palford presided at spur cables. Mr. S. H. Carr was prevented from attending by business engagements. During the evening the toast of the "Health of the Chairman and Prosperity to the Firm" was given by Mr. Turner, to which the Chairman briefly replied. Mr. Ernest Sanger, in a witty speech, stated that he attributed the measure of success which attended their progressive policy to the co-operation and loyalty of the staff. He took that opportunity of thanking them. During the evening an excellent musical programme was rendered by employés of the firm.

### Honouring Harlene's Founder.

At the Trocadero Restaurant, London, W., on November 29, a complimentary dinner was given to Mr. R. G. Edwards, of Edwards' Harlene Co., on the occasion of the twenty-fifth year of his connection with Harlene. The dinner was arranged by friends in the Press, and Mr. Philip Smith (Smith's Advertising Agency) presided, and had beside him Mr. and Mrs. Edwards. Mr. H. W. Drain (Edwards' Harlene Co.) was also present. After dinner and the loyal toast, the Chairman gave the toast of the evening, "Our Guest," and presented Mr. Edwards with a massive silver repeller of the Warwick vase and an illuminated address. Speaking of Mr. Edwards' success as an advertiser, the Chairman said it could only have been brought about by the fine business qualities displayed by Mr. Edwards during the past twenty-five years. Chance could have played only a small part in Mr. Edwards' affairs. But one of the first qualities that had contributed to his success was his unflinching courtesy. During the past twenty-five years Mr. Edwards had spent more than half a million sterling in Press advertising. The toast was also coupled with the name of Mrs. Edwards, and in replying to it Mr. Edwards, after thanking his hosts, said that twenty-five years ago he started with a good preparation which took two years to make perfect. Then he opened a small back office, with a chair and a table, in Oxford Street. He commenced to advertise with a 10% note and no directors. (Laughter.) He had to do all the work by himself for several months. He used to go to his office, open his letters, go out and buy sufficient bottles for the day's orders, come back and make up the Harlene, bottle it, cork the bottles, label them, wrap and address them, and take them to the post. So he had been through every department of his business and is still hard at work, hoping, if spared, to do greater things in the future than in the past. Other toasts followed, and during the evening Miss Jeannie Bateman, Miss Marie Rodriguez, Mr. Charles Pond, Mr. G. N. Snazelle, Mr. Andy Gimmell, Mr. Herbert Jordan, and Mr. George Wetton entertained the company.

### Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society.

The annual dinner of this Society was held at the Royal Victoria Hotel, Sheffield, on Thursday evening, Novem-

ber 25, Mr. Percy Carr (President) in the chair. There were present Messrs. Dr. Cavanagh, R. Lord Gifford (Blackburn), F. Pilkington Sergeant (Leeds), C. C. Drabble, L.D.S., E. M. Keer, W. S. Glass, J. G. Jackson, F. Medley, H. G. Williams, B. Ellis, J. Evans, F.I.C., F.C.S., R. Dixon, E. Dixon, J. T. Appleton, J. Chadwick (Hon. Secretary), J. E. Alcock, J. S. Oswald, W. A. Burnage, F. R. Clark, J. Stringer, F. Lansdell, J. H. Williams, J. Eyre, W. Brinson, and H. Sagar. After the loyal toasts, Mr. J. G. Jackson proposed that of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain." In the course of his speech he said he believed that when the Society a year ago accepted the principles of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, they were acting on their convictions, but he believed that if they had known then what they knew now they would not have accepted the Bill so readily. He considered it a monstrous thing that in a city like Sheffield, where they had seventy or eighty qualified pharmacists, their local Council should have considered it necessary to license unqualified men under Section 2. He also referred to the Mercer case as to the word "pharmacy," and to Mr. Glyn-Jones's candidature for Parliament, and associated the toast with the name of Mr. R. Lord Gifford, who, in reply, referred to the organisation of the Society and to the work of Mr. Newsholme in connection with the perfecting of it, and he believed that—on paper—their organisation was as near perfection as it could be made. Having said so, he adopted a pessimistic tone and took a somewhat gloomy attitude. He was pleased to note that the Barnsley Association had passed a resolution calling upon the Society to despatch an official to every Association at least once a year. He had advocated such a connecting link for years in the form of an organising secretary. Having advocated openness, Mr. Gifford proceeded to give some inner history of the 1903 Bill, saying:

In all the negotiations in reference to the Bill of 1908 they found the interests of chemists absolutely ignored. They found that they could not possibly get a Bill unless they accepted just what the permanent officials of the Government and the Drug Companies' Association would permit them to have, and if they were not prepared to accept their terms they would not have had the Poisons and Pharmacy Act of 1908. A section of the Council protested against this policy of giving way to the powers that were pulling. We said that we were giving so much away that it would leave us nothing to fall back upon. At the finish several of them had gone to the House of Commons and interviewed Mr. Idris and Mr. Philip Snowden and one or two other Members of Parliament, their object being to get some satisfaction through Mr. Idris, who acted as the go-between. In relation to the word "pharmacy" he asked Mr. Idris what the position was, and it was acknowledged that they could not expect to retain the word; they could not expect to prevent a limited liability company from using the descriptive word "pharmacy" to describe a place. Of course they said that it was perfectly ridiculous to pretend to give the title of "Pharmacist" if you permitted any other body to use the word "Pharmacy." In other words that the use of the word by a limited liability company was in point of fact the use of the word "Pharmacist." That proved that it had never been attempted to restrict or retain the word "Pharmacy" as the description of a place in the Act. In reply to our protestation Mr. Idris undertook to get Mr. Philip Snowden on the Standing Committee, which was the Committee to deal with the final stages of the Bill. With that they agreed not to block the Bill. In that Standing Committee, in the course of the proceedings Mr. Snowden drew from Mr. Herbert Samuel a declaration that the descriptive word "Pharmacy" would be kept sacrosanct for chemists, and they thought they had effected their object and secured the title to the chemist. Now when the Bill became an Act of Parliament the question of certificates came up. Shortly, he advocated one certificate to describe a person, to enable a person to keep open shop or to conduct a business for a limited liability company, or for himself or for any other person, but they were balked in that by the fact that the officials, immediately the Bill became an Act, wrote to people in all the four corners of the country that this certificate and that certificate would be accepted by the Registrar, the membership certificate particularly. This in the long run destroyed any idea of one certificate to describe the lot. The idea of the certificate had been that, as the new Act instituted a new order of things they should put matters on a proper foundation, and their object had been to have a certificate which would convey no idea of the title pharmacist. A pharmaceutical chemist in the employ of a limited liability company would be unable to show his major qualification because it was logically contended that the exhibition by a



limited company of even a major certificate was the use of the title. It was considered desirable to tackle the root of the thing and go for the principle; they did so and they failed, and failed because the ground was cut from under them by their own people. Referring to the Mercer case, Mr. Gifford said that in going for this case the object had been the same, but there was a very simple explanation for it in this; that at the time they took the case there had been a decision in reference to dentistry which affected the whole position of titles. This decision up to then had been favourable, but subsequently a decision was given in one of the Higher Courts in a dental case that such titles as pharmacy, medical hall, or American dental surgery, or dental surgery or surgery, were descriptions of a place and not of a person, and therefore they did not come within the category of a personal title. Had they carried the case further there was no doubt that it would have come before the very same judges who gave this decision, and it seemed absolutely hopeless to go on with it.

Mr. Gifford proceeded to speak of the future policy of the Pharmaceutical Council, saying that it seemed to him that at this eleventh hour there is one thing to do and one object—go to the Government with the strongest demonstration they could get, and demand from the Government a fulfilment of its obligations and its good faith.

Mr. J. T. Appleton proposed the toast of "The Visitors," which Mr. W. S. Glass (Edinburgh) and Mr. William Foxon acknowledged.

The toast of "Kindred Associations" was submitted by Mr. H. G. Williams, who, in referring to some faces absent that night, said this was a fact that showed the party spirit was still alive—the spirit of "If I can't have my own way I won't play." Mr. F. Pilkington Sergeant, who responded, took as his text the law of the survival of the fittest, which, he said, chemists had to a large extent ignored. Their Association was formed and supported in the past by men—usually independent of pharmacy for a livelihood, and often engaged in pursuits which were not quite in the direct interest of chemists and druggists—who had come and loudly declaimed the fact that pharmacy and pharmacy only should be the staple industry of chemists, and who had also stated that the discussions at the meetings of the Associations should be confined to such things as dispensing problems or the manufacture of such things as tincture of opium, and that the education of apprentices was one of the main objects of the Association. But through gross mismanagement and lack of foresight on the part of the Pharmaceutical Society their ideals had never been attained, and probably never would be attained. What was the use of a man beginning business with the idea that he can make a livelihood out of pure pharmacy when he scarcely ever had any dispensing to do, and when he had it was merely a question of taking a label off a bottle of bi-palatinoids and sticking on another? Mr. Sergeant also touched upon Section 2 licences, and, following up Mr. Lord Gifford's remarks on the Pharmacy Bill, said the Mercer case was the mess of pottage chemists had got because they were so apathetic, and for acquiescing in all the Pharmaceutical Society told them was correct. Mr. Bernard Ellis proposed "The Medical Profession," and Dr. F. Cavanagh responded in a witty speech, in which he said that the majority of medical men in Sheffield could not get a living wage if they did not dispense, and the majority of chemists could not make a living wage if they did not prescribe. The toast of "The Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society" was proposed by Mr. C. C. Drabble, and the President replied. The proceedings were diversified with very enjoyable songs, etc., by Messrs. W. H. E. Wilde, W. H. Grady, J. R. Garner, W. H. Robinson, W. A. Burnage, and Brodie (accompanist).

### Whist.

One of the most successful whist-meetings that the Leeds Chemists' Association has had was held at the Old Bank Restaurant, Commercial Street, Leeds, on Wednesday evening, November 24. Mr. J. H. Beacock officiated as M.C. About eighty persons were present, and the result of the drive was as follows: Ladies—first prize, Miss Milestone; second, Mrs. Colbeck; sealed number, Miss Elkington. Gentlemen's—first prize, Mr. Sargeant (President); second, Mr. J. Humphries; sealed number, Mr. Haslegrave.

The York Chemists' Association held a successful whist-drive and dance in the De Grey Rooms, York, last week, the arrangements being admirably carried out by Messrs.

T. E. Batty, M. F. Burgin, W. Dewhurst (President), J. A. Lupton, F. A. Newey, W. P. Saville, W. Sowray, G. E. Walker, G. E. Woodhouse, and T. C. Atkinson (Hon. Secretary). Forty-six tables were occupied, the prize-winners being: Ladies—(1) Mrs. Neden, 179; (2) Mrs. C. Triffit, 178; (sealed) Mrs. Jackman; (consolation) Mrs. Burrow. Gentlemen—(1) Mr. W. Harrison, 181; (2) Mr. Bright, 178; (sealed) Mr. J. Pilmoor; (consolation) Mr. Allin. After completion of the rounds of whist the room was cleared, and a most enjoyable dance followed. Mr. J. Pennock Thompson and band supplied an excellent programme of music. Messrs. T. C. Atkinson, J. A. Lupton, and W. P. Saville acted as M.C.s.

The Croydon and District Pharmacists' Association held a very enjoyable whist-drive at the Social Hall of the Free Christian Church, West Croydon, on Wednesday, December 1. Eighty-five members and their friends were present, and at the close of play the handsome prizes were distributed by Mrs. Paget Matthews, wife of the President, who, previous to the distribution, delighted the assembly with her charming remarks. The prize-winners were:

*Ladies*.—1 (toast-rack) Miss White, 134; 2 (case of teaspoons), Mrs. Grice, 128; 3 (silver pin-tray), Mrs. Lawrence, 127; consolation prize (silver pin-tray), Mrs. Cashman.

*Gentlemen*.—1 (case of carvers), Mr. Cashman, 131; 2 (mounted cigarette-box), Mr. Sargent, 130; 3 (salt-cellar in case), Mr. R. Paget Matthews, 129; consolation prize (plated ink-pot), Mr. Dickinson.

A whist-drive was held by the Liverpool Chemists' Association at the Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, on the evening of November 25. Seventy-nine members and friends took part in a pleasant evening, twenty-one games being played, and the handsome prizes were won by the following:

*Ladies*.—Mrs. Wright (156), first, a salad-bowl; Miss Nixon (154), second, a cake-basket; Miss Gibbins (152), third, a preserve-dish.

*Gentlemen*.—Mr. Gibbins (157), first, a gong; Mr. Rushby (150), second, a rose-bowl; Mr. Nicholson (149), third, an inkstand.

During the evening extra prizes were awarded to the winning lady and gentleman at a selected table, the recipients being Miss Thoms (hat-pin stand) and Mr. Moreton Parry (cigarette-case). Consolation prizes were also awarded to the losing lady and gentleman (Mrs. Ellithorne and Mr. Lloyd) at another selected table. Much amusement was caused when the awards in the latter case were found to be a Teddy bear and a tambourine. At the interval excellent refreshments were provided. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Symes, and, in thanking her on behalf of all present, Mr. Wokes also gave voice to the general satisfaction with the way in which the entertainment had been organised by Messrs. Lenton, Last, and Buck, and the other members of the committee, on whose behalf Mr. Last briefly replied.

## Agri-Horticultural Licences.

(Poisons and Pharmacy Act, Sec. 2.)

### Notices of Application.

SHROPSHIRE.—D. Rowlands & Son, Llanrhaidr, near Oswestry.

SURREY.—J. Cheal & Sons, Lowfield Nurseries, Charlwood.

SUFFOLK.—Mr. R. C. Notcutt, The Nursery, Thorofare, Woodbridge.

DUBLIN.—The applications which have been lodged with the Corporation are from Edmondson Bros., Dame Street, and Sir James W. Mackey, Sackville Street.

### Consideration of Applications.

LERWICK.—The Town Council considered last week an application by Mr. R. D. Ganson (Ganson Bros.). Bailie Laing protested against the application being granted, for the reason that he was doubtful whether they were administering the law correctly by doing so. It could hardly be said that there were not already sufficient facilities afforded by duly qualified chemists for the sale of such commodities in Lerwick. Provost Porteous pointed out that one licence had been granted. The application was eventually held over until it was ascertained if advertised notice had been given.

## Chemists' Windows.

Contributed by "C. & D." Subscribers. The Editor will be glad to receive photographs of effective window-displays for inclusion in this section. Notes on the displays should accompany the photographs.



### Seasonable Window-show.

This is from a photograph of a display in the window of Messrs. J. G. Plumley & Son's pharmacy, Bristol Bridge, Bristol, which proved "an immense success," writes a C. & D. representative. Messrs. Plumley themselves say of it: "The attractiveness of this window-show was due to our having in it two replicas of works of art well known to every Briton, viz., a replica of the Cabot Tower (built to commemorate the sailing of Sebastian Cabot from Bristol to discover Newfoundland), worked in cardboard and about 4 feet high. At the apex of the tower was a bottle of the cough mixture surmounted by a card bearing the words, 'It towers above all others.' The electric lights of the Cabot Tower are a landmark for miles around Bristol, hence on our model we had the words 'Bristol's shining light' printed. Below this was printed advertising matter relating to the mixture. Then around the rampart of the model was a display of the bottles of cough syrup, wrapped and unwrapped. This comprised the top shelf of the window. On the second shelf we had a model of Clifton Suspension Bridge, bearing the words, 'Its fame stretches far and wide,' relating to a card supported by the pillars of the model, bearing the name of the cough-mixture. This shelf was finished by a display of the article. Painted in dark brown and white the model attracted attention all day long. The window display was finished by a card, supported from the edge of a shelf, bearing the words, 'The Bristol public cannot do without their bridge, neither can they cure their cough without Plumley's, etc.,' relating to the model of the bridge, which was on the shelf directly over the card."

**DRUGS AND ACIDS**—These products in general are being supplied by France and Germany, which may perhaps be attributable to the fact that travellers from those countries are continually here pushing trade, while representatives of British firms are very seldom met with.—*British Consul at Malaga.*

## Port of London Authority.

A MEETING of the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was held on Friday, November 26, Mr. John C. Umney (Chairman) presiding. The following were also present:

Messrs. D. Lloyd Howard (Howards & Sons, Ltd.), Thos. Bennett (T. Bennett, Lawes & Co., Ltd.), Thos. Milnes (Gas Light and Coke Co., Ltd.), G. V. Parnaby (South Metropolitan Gas Co.), T. S. Boulton (Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.), M. Dunlop (The United Alkali Co., Ltd.), J. Kershaw (F. W. Beck & Co., Ltd.), Rudolph Messel (Spencer, Chapman & Messel), H. Finnis Johnson (Borax Consolidated), W. H. Parker (Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), W. T. Strong (W. Cooper & Nephews), J. W. Gwynn (London Wholesale Spice and Rice Association), J. F. Gray (Evans, Gray & Hood), E. A. Webb (Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.), Donald MacKenzie (T. & H. Smith, Ltd.), Thos. Tyrer (T. Tyrer & Co., Ltd.), and C. A. Hill (The British Drug Houses, Ltd.).

The Chairman reported on the deputation to the Port of London Authority, and the request by Sir Hudson Kearley, the Chairman, for information as to the approximate value of the chemicals, drugs, oils, etc., which had been detailed in the Authority's draft schedule of maximum rates, objections having been made to the high and disproportionate nature of these rates. The Chairman had prepared and now submitted a draft schedule of approximate values, but the varying grades of articles under the same title showed such a wide range of price that it was almost impossible to affix even approximate values. Mr. T. S. Boulton explained that the articles handled by those interested like themselves in tar products might be practically said to cover a range of from 2*l.* to 9*l.* per ton. Dr. Messel emphasised the very low money value of such articles as pyrites and nitre cake, which are handled in enormous quantities. The Chairman gave it as his opinion that for the drug and oil, and probably spice trades classification upon value, not necessarily absolutely *ad valorem*, is the only practicable method, and he suggested a division of drugs, medicines, oils and spices under three classes according to value. This was supported by Mr. Webb and Mr. MacKenzie. The representatives of the heavy-chemical trade, notably Messrs. Dunlop and Johnson, held the opinion that in view of the enormous import of articles used primarily for the manufacture of purer products and of original value of not more than 2*l.* or 3*l.* per ton a Schedule of very wide range should be framed, and an import rate of not more than 1*d.* per ton should be required. After considerable discussion the following Schedule was suggested by the Chairman and agreed to unanimously:

For chemicals, drugs, including barks and roots, spices, and medicines:

Class 1.	Value up to	Maximum suggested rate per ton	
		£ s. d.	s. d.
	2 10 0		0 1
"	5 0 0		0 2
"	10 0 0		0 3
"	15 0 0		0 4
"	30 0 0		0 6
"	75 0 0		0 9
"	100 0 0		1 0
"	over 100 0 0		1 3

The Chairman and Mr. Bennett were instructed to draft a letter to the Port of London Authority incorporating this Schedule, and making it clear that in consequence of the wide range in value of articles of the same denomination, and also very considerable fluctuations in price, such arrangement as was now suggested appeared the only practicable method. Mr. E. A. Webb proposed, Mr. Finnis Johnson seconded, and the meeting accorded a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for the tact with which he had conducted the proceedings and handled an extremely difficult matter.

Mr. Umney, in replying, suggested that it would be a great convenience in view of possible further inquiry by the Port Authority if manufacturers would send to the Secretary of the Chamber detailed lists of the principal articles in which they are interested, arranged in appropriate classes with the approximate sums that would be paid in port rates if the proposed classification were adopted by the Port Authority.



## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, E.C., December 2.

THERE is a steady undertone about the chemical and drug markets, although the volume of business, as is the rule towards the close of the year, is beginning to narrow down to actual requirements. In the chemical group, outstanding features are a reduction in soda tartarata and pulv. seidlitz due to foreign competition; on the other hand, the monopoly have advanced Japanese camphor by 5s. Copper sulphate is a trifle firmer for prompt, and for next year a fair quantity has been placed. Citric acid is flat, the outlook being uncertain in view of the large stocks of raw material held by the Camera. Tartaric acid is being excessively cut, but cream of tartar is difficult to procure from abroad. Glycerin is very firm, and higher prices are confidently predicted for next year. Quicksilver is nominal, the principal importer not being a free seller. In drugs, apart from the auctions, the chief alterations include an advance in fennel-seed on account of scarcity. Senega likewise has advanced on account of Continental demand. Cascara sagrada remains easy, and West Indian tamarinds have met an active sale. Opium is dull and unaltered. At auction, shellac without reserve opened easier, but closed at an advance of 1s. to 2s. for second orange. Rubber at auction was lower, while isinglass and cinnamon were dearer. The chief alterations are as follows:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Aloes (Cape)	Buchu	Cod liver oil	Cassia lignea
Camphor (Jap. monopoly)	Cinnamon	Ipecac (M. G.)	Indiarubber
Coconut oil	Copper	Senna (Tinn.)	Pulv. seidlitz
Fennel-seed	sulphate	Turpentine	Soda tart.
Isinglass	Japan wax		
Senega	(: i.f.)		
Shellac	Spearminut oil		
Wood oil	Tamarinds		
	(W.I.)		

### Cablegram.

NEW YORK, December 2.—Business in drugs is moderate. Opium is steady at \$6 per lb. for druggists. Cascara sagrada is quiet at 7c. per lb. Peppermint oil is firmer at \$1.90 in tins. Wormwood oil is firm at 6c. Senega has advanced to 60c., and hydrastis (golden seal) is steady at \$1.90 per lb.

### Adulterated Olive Oil.

Supplementing our remarks of a fortnight ago, a leading importer in his circular states that "the importation of olive oil mixed with arachide-nut oils continues, and is causing endless trouble to the trade. The B.P. test for pure olive oil does, unfortunately, not indicate the presence of an arachide-nut oil, and therefore the mischief is not always discovered immediately. To trace the presence of arachide-nut oil it is necessary to analyse for arachidic acid, which, however, is a somewhat troublesome business. . . . In view of these revelations, it is of the greatest importance that buyers should consider offers from houses of undoubted repute only." A firm of Liverpool olive-oil brokers in a recent circular also wrote as follows: "Again we would draw attention to the unfair competition which sellers of genuine olive oil are meeting with, owing to the free offering of adulterated oils; when such oils are offered on their merits, and under their proper title, no objection can be taken, as consumers who desired to purchase under the market price of genuine olive oil

would do so with their eyes open; but we have recently come across parcels of oil heavily adulterated with arachide or nut oil, also parcels of so-called 'rectified' oil, which have been deliberately sold as genuine olive. In one case the oil was sold as genuine Seville, but it proved to have come from Marseilles; when detected, sellers claimed that they had sold on samples, and that buyers could only reject. It is surprising to us that no prosecutions take place under the Merchandise-marks Act, as buyers who are victimised must often suffer considerable pecuniary loss when compelled to reject and to replace with pure oil."

### Pure Shellac.

According to "Capital" of November 4, the Burma lac factory of Rangoon, which is expected to be in operation shortly, promises to create quite a revolution in the manufacture of pure lac. Mr. W. A. Freymouth, lac expert, has been in England, and is returning to India immediately after having inspected the plant which he designed for the refinery. The new large machines, he says, work exceedingly well after having been thoroughly tested. The lac products have been much appreciated by the home consumers, and contracts are being largely made for supplies from the Burma factory. Consumers have been getting sick of the persistent adulteration practised by a number of shellac-manufacturers. American pine rosin at about 9s. per cwt. is added, and the compound sold as shellac at 75s. per cwt.

### London Markets.

ACID, CITRIC, remains practically without demand, English offering at 1s. 3d. and foreign at 1s. 2½d. per lb.

ACID, TARTARIC.—The chief demand appears to be for foreign, the price of which continues to be cut excessively in several directions; 9½d. will readily buy, while for English 10d. is quoted.

BROMINE.—As already reported in these columns the German bromine convention has been renewed for a period of three years, all the works interested in the production of bromine in Germany having joined. The convention is now entirely independent from the duration of the potash syndicate, which is a fact of importance, as the potash syndicate, to which the members of the bromine convention for the most part belong, has only been renewed for one year. The Aschersleben Potash Works, which are "outsiders" as far as the potash syndicate is concerned, have adhered to the bromine convention.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—The Japanese monopoly have advanced their quotation by 5s. per cwt. to 140s. c.i.f. for B., and to 145s. c.i.f. for B.B. In China crude business has been done at 132s. 6d. c.i.f. for December-February shipment. In auction five cases of China crude were held at 140s. net, no draft or discount.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—To arrive, sales of Japanese refined (½ oz.) tablets have been made at 1s. 8d. c.i.f. for December-February shipment, and 2½ lb. slabs at 1s. 6¾d. c.i.f. for January-February, being steady.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The demand is quite retail, dealers offering at 38s. spot, which will buy bark of various ages in ton lots, and for a line 36s. would probably be accepted; for shipment 33s. c.i.f. is quoted, and slightly less has been refused.

CASSIA LIGNEA is lower; at auction 250 boxes fair selected sold without reserve at 46s.

CHAMOMILES.—In auction 10 bales new crop fair firsts were bought in at 5l. Privately from 92s. 6d. to 95s. is quoted for good, 75s. for seconds, and 65s. to 70s. for old brown crop.

CINCHONA.—Further particulars in regard to the auction at Amsterdam, to be held on December 9, show that the 11,026 packages weigh about 974,951 kilos., containing a total of 60,716 kilos. quinine sulphate. The weight of the manufacturing bark is 865,251 kilos., containing 56,573 kilos., and the pharmaceutical bark weighs 109,700 kilos. and contains 4,143 kilos. The average percentage of quinine in the manufacturing bark is 6.54 as compared with 6.29 in November.

CINNAMON.—The usual quarterly public sales were held last Monday. There was good competition for the worked descriptions, and these were occasionally a ½d. to 1d. per lb. dearer, but unworked was slow of sale and unchanged in price. Of 286 bales worked, 276 sold as follows: Firsts at

1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. for fine, and 11½d. to 1s. 1d. for fair to good; seconds at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. for fine, and 11d. to 1s. for good; thirds at 11d. to 1s. for fine, and 10d. to 10½d. for fair to good; fourths at 9½d. to 10d. for fine, 8½d. for good, and 7d. for common. Only 55 bales unworked sold of 253 offered, at 9d. for fair firsts and 7½d. for common, at 8d. to 8½d. for fair seconds and 7d. for common, at 7½d. for fair thirds and 6½d. for common, and at 6½d. for ordinary fourths. A few packages of broken, quillings, etc., sold at 8d. to 8½d. per lb.

**CLOVES.**—At auction four cases of Penang sold at 1s. 5d. for good picked, being higher than at the last auction, and of 120 bales of Zanzibar small sales were made at 4½d. for rather dark. Privately the market for Zanzibar closes steady, with a fair amount of business, including November-January shipments at 4½d., January-March at 4½d. and sellers, while for January-March delivery sellers quote 4½d. Small spot sales of Zanzibar have been made at from 4½d. to 5d. for fair to good.

**COCA-LEAVES.**—At auction at Amsterdam on December 9 386 packages, weighing 19,799 kilos., will be offered. In the drug-auction three bales of thin green broken, of Truxillo character, sold at 7d. per lb.

**COPPER SULPHATE** is firm, a fair quantity having been placed for next year's delivery. Liverpool brands are quoted for prompt delivery at from 18l. 15s. to 18l. 17s. 6d. per ton, and January-April 19l. 12s. 6d.

**CREAM OF TARTAR** is in fair demand on the basis of 71s. to 71s. 6d. for 93 to 99 per cent., and 69s. for 97 per cent. It appears extremely difficult to obtain offers from abroad.

**FENNEL-SEED** is dearer and in small supply. Fair clean Levant is held at 26s. to 28s., a small lot of Persian at 25s.

**GALLS.**—New crop China are offered for December-February shipment at 41s. c.i.f. for ordinary shape.

**GINGER.**—At auction 309 packages of Cochin and Calicut were offered without reserve, and practically 100 sold, including A cut, rather small, at 81s., B cut at 67s., and small native ditto at 52s. Brown rough Calicut, part lean, sold at 36s. to 37s., and of Jamaica 154 barrels were bought in.

**GLYCERIN.**—The outlook for next year distinctly points to still higher prices, as practically all the supplies of crude available during 1910 have been sold, while sales for 1911 have also been made, and in one direction 52l. has been refused. The official quotation for double distilled s.g. 1.260 quality from the refiners remains at 94l. per ton in five-ton contracts in tins and cases, at which a moderate quantity has been placed for next year's delivery with sellers thereto.

**INDIARUBBER** is lower, the price of fine hard Para falling on Tuesday to 7s. 11d., the lowest point touched for some weeks. At the auction the highest price paid for Straits plantation (fine smoked sheet) was 8s. 10½d., as compared with 9s. 3½d. at the previous fortnightly sale.

**IODINE.**—An advice from Japan reports the market as much firmer, owing to the poor harvest of raw material. At the beginning of the season the production was expected to be heavy, but the low prices obtained for the kelp handicapped the output. The nominal quotations in Japan are y. 3.60 per lb. for potassium iodide, y. 5.90 per lb. for iodoform, and y. 3.95 per lb. for crude iodine.

**MACE.**—West Indian at auction was firm, 72 packages being sold at from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d. for fair to good pale, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. for pale and reddish, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. for fair red, and 1s. 3d. for pickings.

**OIL, BERGAMOT.**—The new crop (according to an advice from Palermo) will not be ready for shipment before the end of December or early January; the prices which buyers from abroad have been bidding are lower than what they have been buying for prompt goods, this causing a quiet tendency for spot oil. The new crop is quoted at from 14s. 3d. c.i.f. and prompt delivery 15s. c.i.f. Latest advices to hand from Palermo to-day state that Germany has acquired several round lots. Pressing has scarcely begun, and will be handicapped by the unwillingness of dealers to give the growers the usual money advance, which used to help trade at this time of the year; such

money advances were entirely lost last year owing to the earthquake.

**OIL, CAJUPUT.**—Guaranteed pure is offered at from 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb. net c.i.f., according to quantity.

**OIL, CASSIA.**—Further sales of 80 to 85 per cent. c.a. have been made to arrive at 3s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.

**OIL, CASTOR.**—Steady, with sales of finest medicinal French at 35s. per cwt. ex wharf London. Hull make, of first pressing, in barrels, is quoted 28l. for December and 27l. 10s. for January-June 1910 delivery, delivered free on wharf London; Belgian firsts is 28l. for December and 27l. for January-December 1910 delivery. In Liverpool good seconds Calcutta is 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb. in store.

**OIL, CITRONELLA.**—Ceylon in drums is unaltered at 1s. and in cases at 1s. 1½d. per lb. For January-March shipment 1s. 0½d. c.i.f. New York has been paid. In the drug-auction 10 cases Java were bought in at 2s. 4d. per lb.

**OIL, COD-LIVER.**—The slightly easier feeling of last week continues, good brands of Norwegian oil offering at 68s. c.i.f. and 1903 oil at 65s. c.i.f.; spot prices are 1s. to 1s. 6d. more than the foregoing. Our Bergen correspondent writes on November 29 that there is little business doing, and the quotation of 69s. c.i.f. for Lofoten non-congealing oil is only nominal. Some people anticipate still lower prices. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 15,134 barrels, against 20,380 barrels at the same date of 1908.

**OIL, LEMON.**—An advice from Palermo, dated November 20, states that prices are unaltered and little doing. A few buyers are inquiring for new crop, which will be somewhat later than usual; for forward there is no sign of any appreciable activity, both buyers and sellers waiting to see how the market will pan out when new pressing actually begins. The delay in starting would, under ordinary circumstances, have affected the market, as it will involve a smaller supply of new crop oil for early shipment. However, reports from abroad speak of still existing stocks due to smaller consumption. Latest advices from Sicily (November 27) state that only a few small orders are coming in. Holders of old crop maintain their position, and easily obtain full prices for the small lots changing hands. No signs of activity are apparent as regards the new pressing season, the trade being in suspense awaiting the outcome of the deadlock in the manufacture of citrate of lime.

**OIL, ORANGE.** remains unaltered, further contracts for new crop having been made at 6s. 1d. for sweet and 6s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f. for bitter. In the drug-auction two cases West Indian bitter sold at 5s. 4d. per lb. A further advice from Sicily states that the high prices being paid for fresh fruit this year has left a smaller quantity available for pressing purposes, and the production so far has been limited; market remains unchanged, with business retail.

**OIL, PEPPERMINT.**—American tin oil is quiet but firm, most agents offering good brands at 8s. 6d. Japanese is offered at 5s. 10d. spot for Kobayashi and 5s. 9d. for Suzuki, at which small sales have been made. For arrival the sales include 20 cases Suzuki at 5s. 5½d. c.i.f. for January-February shipment. In the drug-auction six cases of Japanese (Kobayashi) sold without reserve at from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 7d. per lb.

The "American Druggist," in its issue of November 22, states that the New York dealers seem averse to concealing the possibility of having to pay higher prices, while Western holders seem contented to bide their time, with the assurance that higher prices will prevail. The present bull market seems to have been engineered entirely from London. New York dealers refused to believe the stories of short crops from Wayne County and Michigan until they found that the London market had been cleared and that London was buying direct from Todd and Hotchkiss. On the spot we quote \$1.90 to \$2 for bulk and \$2.10 to \$2.20 for H.G.H. cases.

**OPUM.**—The London market remains quite unaltered, practically no business having been done either here or in primary markets. Turkey druggists' is quoted 18s. and Persian at 17s. 6d. In the drug-auction three cases testing 10 per cent. were bought in at 17s. per lb.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on November 20 that in spite of the determination of holders not to sell under piastres 191, they have been obliged to lower their ideas of value owing to the intervention of local speculators, to whom the price of piastres 181 offered by American consumers for 25 cases pre-



sented a profit. The sales amount to 31 cases, comprising 28 cases new "extra" Karahissar t.q. at the equivalent of pts. 181, fr. 54, or 19s. 5d. c.i.f. European ports, and at the close 3 cases for speculators at pts. 183 or 19s. 8d. Market closed firmly; arrivals amount to 1,726 cases, against 1,910 cases at the same time last year.

**PEPPER (BLACK).**—At auction 80 bags Tellicherry were bought in at 4d. Privately the market has been very quiet, with sellers of fair Singapore on the spot at 4d., and for shipment sales have been made at easier rates, including January-March at 4½d. to 4d. c.i.f. d/w.

**PEPPER (WHITE).**—At auction good Singapore was bought in at 9d. and fair at 7½d.; also good Java in cases at 8½d. Privately sellers of Singapore on the spot ask 7½d. for fair. To arrive December-February shipment has been sold at 6½d., with sellers of January-March at 7d. c.i.f. d/w.

**PIMENTO** was not offered at auction. Privately fair is quoted at 2½d. per lb.

**PULV. SEIDLITZ.**—The English makers announce a reduction of 3s. per cwt., the quotation for 5-cwt. casks being 52s. and 28-lb. lots 54s. 3d. per cwt.

**QUICKSILVER.**—The first-hand price is still 8l. 15s., but it is extremely doubtful if the chief importer is a seller at this figure, as a premium of 1s. 3d. has been paid for small lots from second-hands.

**QUININE.**—At the auction held on November 26 by the Amsterdam Quinine Works, 1,417½ kilos. (50,000 oz.) Ed. II. sulphate were offered and sold at an average price of 10.89½ fl. per kilo, against 10.61 fl. per kilo. at the previous auction. The next auction will be held on December 17, and will also consist of 1,417½ kilos.

**SENEGA.**—The higher prices which we announced in our cable last week have stimulated the demand, especially from Hamburg, and all the cheaper parcels, amounting to a few tons, have now been disposed of, from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4½d. per lb. net having been paid. Holders now ask 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d., and from New York 2s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

**SHELLAC.**—At auction on Tuesday 713 cases were offered and sold without reserve. Prices opened rather easier, but closed 1s. to 2s. dearer on previous auction rates for second orange. The sales included: Fine, strong curly, slightly matted, 85s. to 87s.; good to fine second, bright, slightly matted, 76s. to 77s.; fair bright, 72s. to 73s.; bright reddish, slight matted to finely matted, 69s. to 70s.; bronze, slightly matted, 69s.; TN, flat livery reddish, free, 66s. fair red, worked, 66s.; ordinary to fair bright (more or less out of condition), 63s. to 67s.; AC Garnet, slightly cakey, 67s. to 68s.; slightly cakey to cakey, 65s.; GAL in circle, hard cakey, 57s. to 58s.; stamped pure free, palish to pale Button, 72s. to 78s.; dark, 68s.; cakey to blocky firsts, 67s. to 68s.; seconds ditto, 60s. to 64s.; resinous broken ditto, 57s.; circle two's cakey to blocky, 58s.; hard cakey thirds, 46s.; dark weak glassy free, 45s. to 46s. Privately the market is higher, 69s. being wanted for fair TN quality, but sales are few. January-February shipment of TN is offered at 70s. c.i.f. Futures are higher.

**SODA TART.**—The English makers notify a reduction of 3s. per cwt., the quotation for powder or crystal in 5-cwt. casks being 60s., and in 28-lb. parcels 63s. per cwt. The cause of the reduction appears to be a disagreement between English and Continental makers, which may possibly be of short duration.

**TAMARINDS.**—A fair quantity of West Indian (including 150 barrels in a line) have been sold. Holders now ask 16s. in bond for Barbados, and higher prices are expected before the new supplies arrive in April. In the drug-auction six casks of fair black East Indian were held at 11s. per cwt.

**WAX, JAPAN,** is dearer for shipment, business having been done for December-January and January-February shipment at 39s. 9d. c.i.f.; on the spot 45s. is quoted.

**WOOD OIL** is higher on the spot, with small sales of Hankow at 29s. 6d.

#### London Drug-auctions.

(The next sale will take place January 13, 1910.)

At the last auction of the year a moderate supply was brought forward, but only a small proportion found buyers. Cape aloes sold at full up to firmer rates, Zanzibar in skins being

about steady. Asafetida brought extreme prices. Buchu sold at rather firmer prices. Sumatra benzoin was quiet, little of good quality being offered. Cardamoms were in excellent demand and sold at irregular rates. Dragon's-blood was quiet and easier. Honey is firm but dull, quality being indifferent. Ipecacuanha was neglected and rather easier for Matto Grosso. Rhubarb was quiet, sarsaparilla neglected, and Tinnevely senna slightly easier, pods being unchanged. Beeswax was unaltered. The following table shows the amount of business done publicly:

Offered Sold		Offered Sold	
Aconite (Jap.).....	23 ... 0	Kola .....	11 ... 3
Albumen (Jap.).....	14 ... 0	Lime-juice .....	31 ... 0
<b>Aloes—</b>		Liquorice-root ...	8 ... 0
Cape .....	45 ... 33	Myrrh .....	67 ... 12
Curacao (boxes) ..	10 ... 7	Nux vomica .....	3&0 ... 0
Socotrine (kegs) ..	10 ... 0	<b>Oil—</b>	
Zanzibar (skins) ..	28 ... 18	bay.....	17 ... 0
Ambergris (tins)...	5 ... 0	cinnamon .....	30 ... 0
Anise (Russ.) .....	20 ... 0	citronella (Java) ..	10 ... 0
Anatto seed .....	49 ... 11	clove .....	4 ... 0
Apricot-kernels ...	34 ... 13	eucalyptus .....	67 ... 10
Ataroba .....	6 ... 0	lemongrass .....	12 ... 0
Asafetida .....	53 ... 3	orange (W.I.).....	9 ... 2
Balsam (Peru) ...	14 ... 0	peppermint(Jap) ..	16 ... 6
Balsam tolu .....	14 ... 0	rose .....	2 ... 0
<b>Benzoin—</b>		Olibanum .....	8 ... 8
Palembang .....	10 ... 0	Opium .....	14 ... 0
Siara .....	1 ... 0	Orange-peel .....	23 ... 0
Sumatra .....	192 ... 39	Orchella-weed.....	67 ... 0
Buchu .....	23 ... 17	Orris (Mog.) .....	30 ... 4
Camphor (Ch. cr.) ..	16 ... 0	Ox-tongues (doz.) ..	25 ... 0
Cantharides(China) ..	10 ... 0	Patchouli .....	20 ... 0
Canela alba .....	5 ... 0	Quillaja .....	50 ... 0
Camabis indica ...	14 ... 0	Rhatany .....	9 ... 0
Cardamoms .....	373 ... 268	Rhubarb (China)...	75 ... 13
Cascarilla .....	34 ... *1	Salep .....	1 ... 0
Chamomiles .....	24 ... 0	<b>Sarsaparilla—</b>	
Chiretta .....	44 ... 0	Guatemala .....	32 ... 0
Coca-leaves .....	58 ... 8	Honduras.....	10 ... 0
Cocculus indicus .	4 ... 4	Lima .....	6 ... 0
Colocynth and pulp ..	24 ... 8	Native Jam. ...	26 ... 0
Copaiba .....	11 ... 0	Seediac .....	90 ... 0
Cubeb .....	11 ... 0	<b>Senna and pods—</b>	
Cumin-seed .....	32 ... 0	Alex. ....	118 ... 20
Cuttlefish-bone ...	19 ... 0	Tinnevely .....	541 ... 540
Dill-seed .....	45 ... 0	Squill .....	43 ... 22
Dragon's-blood ...	51 ... 10	Sticklac .....	96 ... *29
Elemi .....	10 ... 0	Tamarinds .....	54 ... 0
Ergot .....	32 ... 0	Tonka-beans .....	1 ... 1
Galls .....	29 ... 2	Tragacanth .....	262 ... 6
Gamboge .....	21 ... 1	Turneric .....	2&0 ... 0
Gentian .....	20 ... 20	<b>Wax (bees')—</b>	
Gum arabic .....	276 ... 5	Abyssinian .....	7 ... 0
<b>Honey—</b>		Australian .....	2 ... 0
Australian .....	15 ... 0	Cape .....	1 ... 0
Cahr.....	11 ... 0	Chilian .....	15 ... 0
Hayti.....	24 ... 0	East African .....	13 ... 13
Jamaica .....	149 ... 18	East Indian.....	112 ... *45
Japanese .....	10 ... 10	Jamaica .....	31 ... 7
Insect-flowers.....	1 ... 0	Madagascar .....	123 ... 0
<b>Ipecacuanha—</b>		Morocco .....	16 ... 0
Cartagena .....	6 ... 2	Spanish.....	8 ... 0
Johore .....	1 ... 0	Soudan .....	1 ... 0
Matto Grosso ...	16 ... 2	Zanzibar .....	153 ... 18
Kamala .....	2 ... 0	Wax (Japan) .....	10 ... 0
Kino .....	1 ... 0	Wood-oil .....	60 ... 0

\* Sold privately.

**ACONITE.**—Twenty bags Japanese were held at 32s. per cwt.

**ALOES.**—Cape sold at full up to about 1s. higher rates, including Mossel Bay (20 per cent. tares), good to fine hard bright, firsts, 33s. to 34s.; seconds, dull and drossy, part unbagged, 30s. to 31s. Algoa Bay (actual shipping tares), good bright hard 30s. 6d., fair ditto 30s. per cwt. Seven cases dull black Curacao sold at 42s., and for dull capey 40s. was refused. Ten cases fair to good hard Zanzibar hepatic, in skins in cases, sold at from 65s. to 70s., and a bag of pieces at 35s.; mostly dark mixed sold at 35s. to 37s. 6d.

**ANNATTO-SEED.**—Eleven bags good bright Madras realised 33d.

**APRICOT KERNELS.**—Twelve bags of Persian slightly country-damaged sold at 29s., and a single bag at 25s.

**ASAFETIDA.**—A new lot of 23 cases was offered, of which 3 cases sold at extreme prices, including good free pale to yellow almonds, partly massed at 10l. 2s. 6d., and similar

quality with browner almonds at 9*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 9*l.* 15*s.* per cwt.

**BALSAM PERTU.**—For genuine of direct import from Acajutla the buying-in price was from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.*

**BENZON.**—Steady. Twenty-six cases Sumatra sold at 6*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. for fair seconds with small almonds, with partly false packed ends, and for six cases of good fair seconds from 7*l.* to 7*l.* 5*s.*, partly subject, was paid. Six cases of common seconds with a few bold almonds in centres realised 6*l.*, and common barky Palembang in tins was bought in at 50*s.* The *s.s.* *Glaucus* has brought 124 cases from Singapore.

**BURRU.**—Rather dearer; 23 bales offered and 17 sold at from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.* for fair round, slightly yellowish to good greenish round; a single bale small round greenish realised 1*s.* 5*d.* A bale of greenish ovals sold at 10*d.*, and a bale at 9*d.* for yellow; a bid of 9*d.* is to be submitted for bronzy ovals. New crop arrivals will probably be offered at the next auction (January 13).

**CARDAMOMS** met with a good demand at very irregular rates, bold sizes being lower, while medium sizes were dearer, the following rates being paid: Ceylon-Mysore, good bold pale, 2*s.* 11*d.*; good pale round smooth, 2*s.* 7*d.*; medium and bold palish to pale, 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 5*d.*; good medium (partly unsized) palish to pale, 2*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*; small and medium ditto, 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.*; bold pale splits, 2*s.* 5*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; medium and bold ditto, 2*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*; small ditto, 2*s.*; good pickings, 1*s.* 9*d.*; brown and splits, 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*; seed, 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*; lean native wild, 9*d.*; small green Alleppy, 1*s.* 2*d.*; and small Ceylon-Malabar, 1*s.* 2*d.*, without reserve.

**COCULUS INDICUS.**—Four bags of slightly mouldy sold at 11*s.*, and country sweepings at 8*s.* subject.

**COLOCYNTH.**—Eight cases of fair, small to medium, palish, partly broken Turkey apple sold without reserve at 7½*d.* per lb.; pulp was bought in at from 8½*d.* to 9½*d.* per lb., as to holder and quality.

**CUBENS.**—For a single of genuine a bid of 5*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. is to be submitted.

**DRAGON'S-BLOOD.**—Two cases of good, reboiled Singapore lump sold at 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and for fair, seedy virgin lump, rather dark, from 6*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* was paid. Ten cases of *reeds* were limited at 10*l.* 10*s.*, at which one case had been sold. Four cases of seedy virgin lump of good bright colour sold at from 8*l.* 5*s.* to 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Fifteen cases have arrived from Penang and six cases from Singapore.

**ERGOT.**—Twelve bags good bold Spanish were held at 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb.

**GAMBOGE.**—Quiet. A single case of Siam damp pipe of mostly good orange fracture sold at 14*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

**GENTIAN.**—Twenty bags of leanish sold at 18*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

**GUM ARABIC.**—A single case of good pale Trieste picked sold at 85*s.*

**HONEY.**—Quiet. Ten cases Japanese fair setting brown sold at 22*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.*, and inferior dark at 20*s.*; set brown Hayti in barrels was bought in at 26*s.* The chief offering consisted of 50 kegs of Jamaica, in partly fermenting condition. The best lots consisted of 16 kegs of set and setting white, which sold at 28*s.*, with one lot at 26*s.*

**IPECACUANHA.**—Quiet, with an easier tendency, limits having been slightly reduced. A bale of sea-damaged Matto Grosso sold at 4*s.* 7*d.*, and ordinary lean sound realised 5*s.* 7*d.*; the best lots of fair bright natural were held at 5*s.* 9*d.* to 5*s.* 10*d.*; two bales fair Cartagena sold at 4*s.* The *s.s.* *Glaucus* has arrived from Singapore with 40 bales of East Indian.

**KINO.**—A single case of good bright Cochin was retired at 1*s.* 5*d.*

**KOLA.**—A single bag of good washed West Indian realised 3*d.*, and for 2 bags small ditto 2½*d.* was paid.

**MYRRH.**—Good picked Aden was bought in at 6*l.* 10*s.*, and for twelve bags with gum adhering to gunny 18*s.* was paid.

**OIL, EUCALYPTUS.**—Ten cases catalogued as globulus (containing 61 per cent. eucalyptol. B.P.) sold without reserve at 1*s.* 0½*d.* per lb.; 44 cases, including 65 per cent.

and 67 per cent. eucalyptol, were bought in at from 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 1½*d.* Three cases citriodora were bought in at 3*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

**OLIBANUM.**—Eight cases common blocky with gum adhering sold at 6*s.* subject.

**ORRIS.**—Four packages Morocco realised 24*s.*

**RHUBARB.**—Quiet. Two cases of small, flat Shensi, with three-quarter fair pinky fracture, sold at 1*s.* 6*d.*, and a case of Shensi, containing half round and half flat pieces, with three-quarter pinky fracture, sold at 1*s.* 7*d.* Bold round Shensi, with three-quarter good pinky fracture, sold at 2*s.* 3*d.*, and for medium ditto, orange coat, and with three-quarters good pinky fracture, 2*s.* 2*d.* subject was paid. Medium and small flat high-dried was bought in at 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—No grey-Jamaica offered; there was no demand for native Jamaica, 26 bales being bought in at 10*l.* to 1*s.*; six bales of mostly coarse Lima-Jamaica were held firmly at 1*s.* Ten serons Honduras (Crown F.G.) were limited at 1*s.* 4*d.* Thirty-two serons of well-packed Guatemala, in small bales, were limited at 9*d.* per lb.

**SENNA.**—Tinnevely met with the usual competition, but prices were somewhat easier, although the bulk of the offerings comprised medium and common quality. Small common yellowish and specky sold at 1½*d.* to 2*d.*; ordinary small, 2½*d.* to 2½*d.*; and medium greenish, 2½*d.* to 3*d.* per lb. Pods were unchanged at from 3*d.* to 3½*d.* for dark to fair. Seventeen bales of palish Alexandrian pods sold at from 5½*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.

**SQUILL.**—Four bags of small dry pale were limited at 3*d.* per lb., and for 22 bags of ordinary, partly dusty yellowish, 1*d.* per lb. was paid, without reserve.

**STICKLAC.**—Various parcels were bought in, including fair, bold, Rangoon off-stick at 50*s.*

**TONKA BEANS.**—A case of fair Surinam, all that offered, sold at 2*s.* 1*d.* per lb., being cheap.

**WAX, BEES'.**—Quiet. Seven casks fair pale and orange Jamaica realised 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. subject; 21 packages were bought in from another catalogue at from 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for ordinary brown to good pale. Eighteen bags of yellow and brown Zanzibar sold at 6*l.* 10*s.* Dull bleached Calcutta was bought in at 7*l.* 10*s.*, unbleached ditto at 6*l.* 5*s.*, bleached Spanish at 7*l.* 5*s.*; 45 packages Bombay had been sold privately. A string of 123 bales fair even brown Zanzibar block was held at 6*l.* 15*s.*, and the same price was wanted for good, slightly dark Madagascar block. Thirteen blocks of East African, part foul, sold at 6*l.* 10*s.*

### Heavy Chemicals.

There is a somewhat quieter feeling in the heavy-chemical market just now, and although for the season of the year there is at all main centres a fairly good all-round demand, home business, at any rate, is likely to decline somewhat until the turn of the year. Export business is well maintained. The tone of values is steady, and there are no indications of any important fluctuations.

**SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.**—There is practically no change to report in this market, and the greater part of the business has been confined to prompt parcels to cover previous sales. The general tone is steady, and present nearest figures are: Beckton, 11*l.* 5*s.*; January-June, 11*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; Beckton terms, 10*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; London, 10*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; Leith, 11*l.* 5*s.*; and January-June, 11*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; Liverpool, 11*l.* to 11*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; and Hull, 10*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

**BENZOLS** are on the whole in good demand, and prices are on the steady side; 90 per cent. stands 6*d.* to 6½*d.* and 50 per cent. 6½*d.* to 7½*d.*, according to market.

**MAGNESIUM SALTS** are without alteration in value, and they continue in fair average demand on both home and export account. Sulphate, 62*s.* 6*d.* to 65*s.* per ton; chloride, 67*s.* 6*d.* to 70*s.* per ton; and carbonate, 30*s.* to 35*s.* per cwt.

**SULPHOCYANIDES** are quietly steady at unaltered rates. Potassium, 7*d.* per lb.; ammonium, 95 per cent., 7*d.* per lb.; and barium, 95 per cent., 3½*d.* per lb.

**RECOVERED SULPHUR** maintains a firm tone on the basis of 5*l.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton in 2-cwt. bags, and is in good all-round demand.

**ZINC SALTS** are, if anything, in somewhat better request, and the tendency of prices is rather towards improvement. Zinc sulphate crystals, 6*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* per ton; and zinc chloride solution, 100° Tw., 6*l.* to 6*l.* 5*s.* per ton.



## Lemon Oil: the Pinene Question.

By Ernest J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C.

THE full report of the United States Department of Agriculture on the occurrence of pinene in lemon oil, which was abstracted in the *C. & D.*, November 27, p. 824, is, in my opinion, one of the most serious indictments against the Sicilian lemon-oil trade that has ever been made. It calls for the closest scrutiny by all those interested in the trade, and requires the careful attention of essential-oil analysts. It is, at the same time, a most valuable report, showing every evidence of careful work on samples of absolute authenticity. In the present note I discuss the report from two points of view—firstly, from the point of view of the evidence, both positive and negative, supplied by the report itself, and, secondly, from the point of view of external evidence.

In 1907 the Department refused admission to the United States of something like 100,000 lb. of lemon oil, which, as is probably well known, was afterwards accepted by the Department and allowed to enter the United States. The present circular appears to me to be an attempt in the first place to justify the initial refusal of the Department to admit this oil into the States, and, secondly, an attempt to lay down standards which will regulate the future trade in the oil. As the question of the 100,000 lb. of oil shipped in 1907 was settled long ago, it is not necessary to devote much attention to this specific case. I would point out, however, that while the present circular refers to a specific test for the presence of pinene in lemon oil, no mention of that test was made, so far as can be traced, in connection with the actual rejection of the parcels in question. In regard to this parcel, Messrs. Schimmel & Co. made the following remark in their "Report" of April 1903: "The oil was released as it was found in the course of the negotiations that the oil was absolutely pure, and the statements of the United States Pharmacopœia are not correct. . . ." So far as it is possible to examine the position in 1907, the oil was rejected on the grounds that the rotation of the first 10 per cent. of the oil distilled was outside the pharmacopœial limits. The remark is made in the present report that the consignments referred to were confined to five importers, the larger portion of them to one only. From the purely business point of view it may be remarked that these exporters included shippers of the highest character and integrity in Sicily, whose names are open secrets, and that their belief in the purity of the oil was justified by their sending out Dr. Bosurgi, an official representative of the Messina Chamber of Commerce, to attempt to show the American Government that the oils were pure. That these firms both believed and knew that the oil was pure is also evidenced by the fact that (as quoted on p. 7 of the report) the great majority of manufacturers gave every assistance to Mr. Chace, the representative of the American Department, in conducting his investigations.

Passing on to the evidence which the report itself contains as to the purity or otherwise of lemon oil in general, one can scarcely resist the conclusion that at least the American representative has failed to prove his case. The gist of the whole report is contained in the concluding sentence: "The only reasonable conclusion would seem to be that where pinene is found in lemon oil, using only ordinary means of distillation, it is *prima facie* proof of adulteration, whether or not the physical standards of the oil are abnormal."

Before discussing the methods by which the American representative came to the conclusion that pinene was present in these oils, it will be well to advert to the history of the controversy in regard to pinene in lemon oil. A study of this controversy strongly suggests that lemon oil alters in its character from year to year to a sufficient extent to justify one in concluding that traces of pinene might well be present in one year's pressing, and yet be absent, or at the most present only in minute traces, in another season's oil. In 1897 Messrs. Schimmel & Co., after a most exhaustive examination of an authentic sample of oil of lemon, said:

"Pure lemon oil does not contain pinene; if so, it is adulterated with turpentine" ("Report," 1897).

In October of the same year the same authorities stated

that after a careful examination of 50 kilos. of oil of lemon no trace of pinene could be discovered. They added:

"This will serve as additional evidence that pinene is not a normal constituent of oil of lemon."

In 1902 Messrs. Burgess and Child stated that they had discovered pinene as a normal constituent of pure oil of lemon. This discovery surprised Messrs. Schimmel & Co., who wrote as follows in their "Report" of 1902:

"What astonished us most in the foregoing (*i.e.*, Burgess's report) was that lemon oil is stated to contain pinene, and this all the more as we have repeatedly conducted examinations on this matter, and always have been able to prove the absence of pinene; but on the strength of this communication we at once examined different samples from our stock, and we have, as a matter of fact, detected in the first running of each sample (without requiring for this purpose a twelve-beaded Young's dephlegmator) a small quantity of a levorotatory hydrocarbon which yielded a nitroso-chloride, and from that a nitrol-benzylamine, which shows the same melting-point as pinene nitrol-benzylamine. . . . This would no doubt point to pinene, and, as the quantity of the nitroso-chloride obtained is but very small, one could not even conclude that turpentine oil had been added purposely."

In October 1902 Messrs. Schimmel again examined two oils obtained from a reliable source, which had been pressed specially for the purpose of their examination. In both cases pinene was detected in the oil. In their October 1902 "Report" the following statement was made in regard to thirty-six authentic samples of lemon oil originating from different districts in Sicily and obtained from Mr. Jacob, the well-known German Consul in the island:

"The oils gave us a welcome opportunity of examining them in other directions. . . . It was not only a matter of interest but also of importance to determine whether pinene, which up to the present had not been found in lemon oils, is an actual constituent of all lemon oils, or whether its presence depends upon the source of origin of the oil or the time when it was pressed. As the abundant material at our disposal might vouchsafe certain information on this point we tested all the thirty-six oils for pinene, and we have detected this body in all of them without exception. The pinene-content was, of course, very low, and moreover in the reverse ratio to the rotation of the oil, so that the oils with the least rotation contain comparatively the largest proportion of pinene. The fractions which came under consideration for this purpose amounted to between 0.2 and 0.8 per cent. of the oil. It follows that a very small, hardly demonstrable, content of pinene in lemon oil is no reason for rejecting such oil as adulterated." [See note at the end.—*EDITOR C. & D.*]

Assuming, therefore, that the methods of the examination of the oil adopted by Mr. Chace are correct, it is not unreasonable to infer that the presence of minute quantities of pinene in lemon oil has been established to be a fact, generally, and that it may be possible that Mr. Chace's results in not finding pinene in his authentic samples are due to the differences to be observed in lemon oil from season to season owing to climatic and other conditions. (It may be suggested, and with some reason, that Chace's test will not detect the minute quantities of pinene naturally present.) It is hardly necessary to adduce evidence of similar alterations in the characters of lemon oil from year to year, for all analysts engaged in this work are well acquainted with the facts. A perusal of any literature dealing with lemon oil from year to year will demonstrate beyond dispute the fact that lemon oil varies, for example, in its specific gravity and optical rotation very distinctly, according to the district in which it is produced, to the season at which the pressing takes place, and from year to year according to climatic and other external conditions.

Since an examination of the figures for the samples alleged to be adulterated does not reveal any special reason to suspect the oils, other than on account of their response to the microscopic pinene test, it appears quite possible that there were pure oils which may have been kept long enough to become "terebinthinate," and have developed a little pinene, before the test in question was applied.

If pinene (as an adulterant indicating the addition of turpentine) were really present in the oils tabulated by Mr. Chace in his report, the following pertinent observations may well be made:

The average optical rotation of the first set of samples alleged to be adulterated was  $+58.8^\circ$ , and the average dif-

ference in the rotation of the first 10 per cent. distilled is  $4.4^\circ$ . In the second set of samples alleged to be adulterated the corresponding figures are  $+58.5^\circ$  and  $5.2^\circ$ , whereas the authentic samples taken by Mr. Chace and his colleague in Sicily give the following figures: the first set show an average rotation of  $+59.97^\circ$ , and a difference figure of  $4.23^\circ$ ; the second set give as corresponding figures  $+62.69^\circ$  and  $2.79^\circ$ ; and all the other sets of authentic samples quite similar figures with a difference figure reaching as high as  $4.81^\circ$ . A comparison of these sets of figures demonstrates practically no difference with regard to these optical rotations between the alleged adulterated samples and the admittedly genuine samples, but the presence of pinene as an adulterant, which must have been added as turpentine, would necessarily show a considerably higher difference than has actually been observed unless, indeed, turpentine to the extent of 1, 2, or 3 per cent. perhaps had been added. The addition of so small a quantity of turpentine as an adulterant is so ridiculous as to hardly require comment. The question which would suggest itself to any analyst is: Is it possible that so small a quantity of pinene could be added for the purpose of adulteration, or is it not more probable that such traces are due to the normal composition of a given season's oil of lemon?

Passing on to the test upon which Mr. Chace has solely relied for his strong criticisms on this Sicilian lemon oil, we find on p. 9 of the report a statement that the deductions have been drawn by a microscopic examination of the crystals of nitroso-chlorides of the hydrocarbons contained in the first 10 per cent. distilled. It is stated that if present pinene nitroso-chloride is easily detected by its comparatively broad crystals, having irregular pyramidal ends, limonene nitroso-chloride crystals being in needle shapes or columns. If this test be the only one upon which the general deductions made by the American Government are based, it obviously must be looked upon with some suspicion, as the presence of any material quantity of pinene would be detected by far less delicate tests. In that test it has been assumed that the nitroso-chloride of limonene forms crystals different perhaps in size but identical in crystalline form.

It is important in regard to this test that the papers of Wallach ("Ann. Chem." 252, 106, 270, 174) should be consulted. It will there be seen that limonene yields two isomeric nitroso chlorides. The description contained in these papers shows that the nitroso-chloride, produced when limonene is treated substantially in the manner described by Chace, contains about 80 per cent. of the  $\alpha$  and 20 per cent. of the  $\beta$  variety. It is stated that  $\alpha$ -limonene nitroso-chloride separates in monoclinic crystals, together with holohedral forms; hemimorphic crystals are always found, which, in the case of the dextrolimonene derivative, have the clinodome on the left, while those of the levo compound have the clinodome on the right. This fact appears to have been lost sight of by Chace, and one cannot help feeling that so delicate a test, if it be accurate (which, in my opinion, requires considerable confirmation), can hardly be safely applied to commercial samples of lemon oil. To emphasise the care which must be exercised in receiving this report, one may draw attention to the fact that the whole of the citral determinations were made by a fuchsin chlorometric method, which is certainly to-day discredited, and for which an apology is made in the report by the use of the words, "which at the time of making the analysis was the most accurate method available. . . ."

It appears to me that the American Department, in publishing the present report, have taken a step the gravity of which they have failed to appreciate. The lemon-oil industry, apart from glaring cases of gross adulteration, is in the hands of some of the best-known Sicilians and Englishmen of the highest repute, and it is men of this stamp who have not only shipped the parcels of oil to the United States which have been complained of, but who have had under their personal observation the whole of the industry for many years past. They have been responsible for authentic samples, which have been examined by chemists accustomed to deal with this oil on a very large scale, and have never yet been called into question with regard to the quality of the oil usually shipped from the island, while on the strength of a microscopic test capable of detecting the minutest traces of pinene one is now asked

to believe that gross frauds have been perpetrated on the American importers.

I think the above remarks really go to show that the presence of traces of pinene is, in fact, normal to pure oil of lemon, and can in no sense be regarded as evidence of adulteration when found in the minute traces suggested by the present report; and that if the American authorities persist in maintaining the arbitrary standard which they have set up by this microscopic test it may in some seasons render impossible the exportation of pure oil of lemon to the United States of America.

[The report of Messrs. Schimmel & Co. (received since Mr. Parry read the proof of this article) contains an account of a research on the terpenes of lemon oil. It is stated therein that "pinene occurs in the oil both in the active and the inactive form, l- $\alpha$ -pinene forming by far the greater part. The last-named substance was traced by oxidation into active pinonic acid. The spec. rot. of the free acid was about  $-65^\circ$  in a 5-per-cent. chloroform solution. Pinonic acid semicarbazone, m.p.  $204^\circ$ ."—EDITOR C. & D.]

## New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Fischer, Emil. *Introduction to the Preparation of Organic Compounds*.  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 196. 4s. net. (Williams & Norgate.)

Glyn-Jones, W. S. *The Law Relating to Poisons and Pharmacy*, with Notes and Cases, together with Appendices containing the Statutes relating to the Sale of Poisons and the Practice of Pharmacy, and Regulations and By-Laws made thereunder; and leading Cases under the Pharmacy Acts, 1852 to 1908. 8vo. Pp. xxxvi+410+21. 10s. 6d. net. (London: Butterworth & Co.) [Reference was made to this work in our issue of November 13. The book is one which no library of works relating to pharmacy can be complete without. It presents the subject in an orderly manner from a legal point of view, and the author's comments upon points of law and practice are exceedingly suggestive. It contains the complete text of all the Acts of Parliament directly affecting pharmacy and the sale of poisons, besides the Charters and By-laws of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and reports of all High Court decisions under the Pharmacy Acts. The book is well produced.]

Green, J. Reynolds. *A History of Botany, 1860-1900*. Being a Continuation of Sach's History of Botany, 1530-1860.  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ . Pp. 544. 9s. 6d. net. (Frowde.)

Greer, W. J. *Industrial Diseases and Accidents*.  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 340. 7s. 6d. net. (Arrowsmith.)

Hare, H. A. *Text-book of Practical Therapeutics*. 13th edit. 8vo. 21s. net. (H. Kimpton.)

Moor, C. G. *The Recognition of Minerals*. With Monographs on Geology, Ore Deposits, etc., by D. A. Macalister. 8vo. 7s. 6d. net. ("Mining Journal.")

Van Yostrand's *Chemical Annual*, 1909. Edited by J. C. Olsen. Cr. 8vo. 12s. 6d. net. (Constable.)

Walsh, D. *Quacks, False Remedies and the Public Health*.  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 60. 1s. 6d. net. (Baillière, Tindall & Cox.) [Reprint of articles which appeared in the "Medical Press and Circular" during September and October. The author advocates, among other things, the appointment of a Royal Commission upon unqualified medical practice, including secret cures and remedies, the enforcement of the "powers of the Pharmaceutical Society against unqualified pharmacists and the scheduling of poisons sold in proprietary and patent medicine," the abolition of the patent-medicine stamp-duty, amending of "the Poisons Act so as to extend the poison schedule and apply a conspicuous poison-label to all secret remedies containing one or more of the drugs so scheduled," and amendment of various Acts of Parliament which the author thinks would have the effect of suppressing the sale of proprietary medicines.]

Messrs. J. & A. Churchill have a new edition of Volume I. of *Allen's Commercial Organic Analysis* just ready for publication. This volume has been re-written under the editorship of Dr. H. Leffmann and Mr. W. A. Davis, B.Sc. The subjects and authors are Alcohols by G. C. Jones, Malt and Malt Liquors by Julian L. Baker, Wines and Potable Spirits by G. C. Jones, Yeast by Emil Schlichting, Neutral and Acid Alcoholic Derivatives by Henry Leffmann, Sugars and Starch and Isomers by E. Frankland Armstrong, Paper and Paper-making Materials by R. W. Sindall.





**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—A letter for publication should always be a distinct communication; nothing else should be mixed up with it. Each query—no matter whether legal, dispensing, or general—should stand by itself, and the paper upon which it is written should always be backed with the shop stamp. We do not undertake to reply to queries by post. Write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with them. Letters received after Wednesday morning cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

#### Shadow or Substance.

SIR,—With reference to the recent decision *re* "Pharmacy" it seems to me that we chemists are straining at the shadow instead of the substance. There are certain titles under the 1908 Act which are not questioned either by the limited companies or by unqualified men. Then why should not we chemists seize on one of these, styling our places of business as such? In the course of time we should be regarded by the public as something distinct and independent from the above.

Yours truly,

Brierley Hill, Staffs.

W. H. KELLETT, Ph.C.

#### The Word "Pharmacy."

SIR,—Surely if the decision to allow anybody to use the word "pharmacy" is correct there must have been some slight error in the drafting of the Bill. Now it occurs to me that when Mr. Samuel was called upon to fight the by-election some time ago he found there was an error in the Miners' Eight Hours Bill. He at once promised his constituents a short Bill to correct it. He was wanting votes then. The Pharmacy Act, 1908, was a Government measure, so if a deputation representing the trade (chosen, say, by the C.D.A.) were to wait on the proper Minister the matter could be adjusted just as the Miners' Bill was. Personally I am a plain "chemist and druggist," and do not use either of the words pharmacist and pharmacy, but, of course, have every sympathy with those who do.

Faithfully yours,

Halifax, November 29.

GIBSON DIXON.

#### The Pharmaceutic Muddle and the Way Out.

SIR,—Some five years ago, in a letter on chemists' co-operation in your columns, I stated that I could at that time have submitted methods more suitable than that under discussion for dealing with the difficulties menacing the trade. The time even then was opportune for a drastic dealing with the problem, but the men were not ready. The last few years have, however, provided sufficient flouts and kicks to bring the trade into line, and now on all hands is expressed a desire to get to grips with the problem, if only a fighting chance offers. To recount all that has happened to the trade during that period were needless; no doubt it is all still fresh in the minds of your readers. To emphasise the fact that the muddle does exist one or two instances may serve.

Take the latest Pharmacy Act. We, as a trade, expected something like fair treatment from our legislators, instead of which, and at the bidding of unqualified opposition, we got—to put it mildly—an Act evidently designed not to grant justice to the trade. 'Twere a poor symbol to quote the historic carriage-and-pair. Why, it would be feasible to drive a couple of motor-cars and an electric dust-cart through that same Act. There are sections therein that could easily be read into some half a dozen different meanings. No explanation has yet been offered concerning the official statement that were the old and honoured title of "chemist and druggist" relinquished to unqualified companies, the word "pharmacy" would be reserved for the use of the trade, and look at the result!

Again, the recent prosecution by the Council regarding the use of a trade-name in labelling poisons illustrates the fact that our leaders "dunno where they are." Did the judge himself really grasp the subject? Taking into con-

sideration the custom of some four decades as to this usage, does any sane person suppose that should any difficulty arise in regard to the business carried on in any company's branch shop on this account, that the decision will go ultimately in favour of the Society? All of which goes to show that we collectively, as a trade, need expect nothing in the way of justice either from our legislators or from those who decide the meaning of the laws. And so there are some of us who have come to the conclusion that the kicking up to now has been too one-sided, and that 'tis high time to turn in and take a hand.

The cause for the existing wrong conditions can be shortly stated. Put in a few words, facts go to show that these conditions owe their origin to methods adopted by our leaders—namely, that the academic or quasi-scientific side of the trade has been pushed without consideration of any other matter, while the business side of the trade has been utterly neglected. Outsiders have noted and taken advantage of this fact. The writer wishes to disclaim any attempt to disparage the efforts made to improve the scientific aspect of the trade, being a student himself all the time. Nevertheless there can be no doubt that the total neglect of business method has been responsible for the muddle. It is, after all, a bread-and-butter question with most of us.

And the remedy. The writer is not concerned with forming or desiring to form a new Society to provide a remedy; the old Society is good enough to carry out the work required. Besides, sectionising, while it might tend to act as a palliative in certain directions, would also tend to augment the difficulties. Nor is he much concerned with the *personnel* of our leaders; for, be it noted, leaders, like Governments, always follow the demand. We already have in existence a trading section of the community offering capabilities for business organisation second to no other. The remedy, in short, then, is organisation on business lines of the material already to hand. As to which I hope to say something later.

Yours truly,

J. HADDOCK.

#### The Society and Chemists.

SIR,—If the saying "What Lancashire thinks to-day the whole country will think to-morrow" is true of pharmaceutical as well as of general politics, the Pharmaceutical Society is likely to have a bad time in the near future. The remarks of Mr. Moreton Parry at the Liverpool Chemists' Association's meeting of November 18, and the general drift of the discussion of the "Pharmacy" case at Blackburn the day before, are sufficient indications of a widespread disgust at the Society's policy, legislative and administrative alike; and Mr. Snowden's letter to Mr. Gifford shows that in the opinion of an exceptionally qualified observer this disgust is fully justified. Other observers are as much at a loss to understand what the Council mean as Mr. Snowden is, but what they are doing is evident enough. They are giving away a considerable trade in poisons with one hand, and the title they clutched at as a *quid pro quo* with the other. The latter proceeding is perhaps the more incomprehensible of the two. The Pharmaceutical Society has always been a great stickler for titles, to the neglect of more substantial things. This is said to be characteristic of small minds. However that may be, it is certain that to barter solid advantages for the "airy nothing" of a name is eminently foolish, particularly if with the name you do not secure a "local habitation" in the form, say, of a "pharmacy"; for the personal title is useless without the place-title. This particular blunder was probably due to panic. The Society was disquieted by the reception the new Act has met with from the trade, and hoped to recover favour by a display of activity in another direction. It is the old bad way of unpopular Governments—divert attention from domestic troubles by foreign war—and it usually ends in disaster.

Mr. Biron made a very pertinent remark when summing up in the Edwards case on November 24. He said, referring to the offence of which the defendant was accused: "It seems to me that many of the leading chemists, some members of the Society, do the same thing." It is to be feared that there are a good many other things besides trading under assumed names that

some chemists do and yet condemn in other people. It is not an uncommon thing for chemists, both wholesale and retail, to supply unregistered persons with paregoric innocent of laudanum for retail. I have heard of cases in which laudanum itself has been supplied to village shopkeepers by reputable chemists, and of at least one in which the chemist boasted of the ruse by which he shielded his "client" when threatened with a prosecution for selling it. A good many proprietaries that contain scheduled poisons are more or less openly supplied to unregistered dealers in this way; and the provisions of the Pharmacy Acts with regard to the selling of poisons by registered chemists are not very strictly observed by many who are eager to see unregistered persons prosecuted for breaking the law. This last irregularity is indeed almost unavoidable in many cases. Undoubtedly we are, as traders, too much legislated for; but we ought, if possible, to be without sin before we begin throwing stones at our neighbours. —Yours faithfully,

LINKS. (254/90.)

#### London and Provincial Trading.

SIR.—Were it not so pathetic the idea possessed by your provincial correspondent that the Pharmaceutical Society exists for the sole benefit of London chemists would be highly amusing, in consideration of the fact that nowhere is the drug store so flourishing or so immune from interference as in the purlieus of Bloomsbury Square. This state of things is particularly in evidence in the middle-class and poorer districts, and to imagine these concerns prosper and at the same time deal exclusively in non-poisonous preparations is absurd; yet nothing is being done to check this growing abuse. The incapacity of the Society and its indifference to the legitimate claims of qualified pharmacy are so apparent that the quondam errand-boy, now drug store proprietor, imagines "*Cessante ratione, cessat et ipsa lex*," and hears of the Society and its examinations with wonder and surprise. A chemist has as great a legal right to add a "Beer Off" department to his pharmacy as the unqualified to practise our craft. The Society appears to be similarly lax regarding the manufacturers. The supply of a pound of tinct. opii to an unqualified shopkeeper cannot by any process of casuistry be condoned or described as a wholesale transaction; hence the conditions applicable to retail sale are equally binding, though generally totally disregarded. London is the Utopia of the unqualified. A herbalist in this district openly advertises his hours of consultation within 500 yards of two registered practitioners.

Yours truly,

London, N E

EDWARD RAYNOR.

#### Antirabic Treatment in India.

SIR.—Rabies is widely prevalent all over India and deaths from it are very common indeed. The drastic methods adopted to stamp it out so successfully in England are quite impossible here owing to (1) the number of pariah dogs kept by the native population, (2) the number of jackals found in the proximity of every village, (3) the frequent visits of infected wolves to thickly populated districts, and (4) the rooted repugnance in many parts of the country to taking life in any form. A muzzling order would not touch the second and third causes stated here, as rabies is more frequent among jackals and wolves than any other wild animals. The only means of dealing with the trouble is by means of antirabic treatment of infected persons. Two Pasteur Institutes have been established in India, one at Kasauli, on the Himalayan range of mountains, near Simla, and one at Conoor in South India. I had the misfortune to be bitten by my own dog and went to the first-named. This account of my experience may interest your readers. The basset-hound which bit me was destroyed and its brain forwarded to Kasauli in glycerin, and a few days after a telegram arrived ordering all infected persons, whether bitten or licked, to proceed immediately to Kasauli for treatment. A journey of two nights and a day found us at the head of the railway, Kalka, 2,000 feet above sea-level, and Kasauli was nine miles further on, at a 6,300 feet level, among the foot hills. Evidently they are accustomed to "Biteitis" here for we hardly left our carriage before we were invited

to engage rickshaws, coolies, and mules for the climb up to Kasauli. On arriving at the Institute we entered a large central hall, on the left being an officer with four Indian clerks hard at work. Our names were taken in to the director, Captain Carter, I.M.S., and within five minutes the first inoculation was made. Our case-sheets were handed over to us, fourteen days' treatment ordered, and we were warned against whisky, exercise, and being late at the morning treatment; then were set free to seek a resting-place and some food. Both we found at a boarding-house adjoining the military cantonments, for a depot is kept here, and convalescents from the "plains" garrisons are drafted here for rest and to recuperate. At the common table we found two more "bites" and five "licks," making nine in all who had to be treated daily. Next morning we were in good time at the Institute, and, to our amazement, found over a hundred patients present—twelve European men, chiefly Army officers and men, six ladies, and the balance Indians, hailing from all over North India and Burma. At 10.30 the three surgeons—Captains Carter and Rogers, I.M.S., and Surgeon Fox, I.A.M.D., passed through to the surgery dressed in long white coats and aprons, looking thoroughly workmanlike. A khaki-clad chaprassi, bearing a tray with six 2-oz. measures each containing serum and covered with metal caps, followed, and a moment after the work of the day commenced. Another chaprassi salaamed us and told us we came first; then going to the verandah he called in Hindustani to the crowd of natives, "All new patients come, quickly!" We entered, and another double inoculation was made, one injection on each side of the umbilicus. We were then free for the day. We now had time to look round. Captain Fox was seated in front of a steriliser with a row of large hypodermic syringes in front of him, busily sterilising needles and refilling the syringes as fast as they were emptied by the two immunisators seated near inoculating. Then the previous day's patients were called, and in an hour the verandah and hall were empty and the operators free for research-work until next day.

We were now curious as to our surroundings for the benefit of the *C. & D.* readers, and noticing a room on the left entered to find the inoculated rabbits from which the serum is prepared. Each rabbit is in a separate hutch, arranged according to the date of its inoculation. They had been inoculated from the brain of a rabid dog and so were in various stages of the disease. All were quiet, for in rodents it assumes the paralytic form, not the maniacal. Every day one dies in the cause of humanity. We learnt that on death ensuing the spinal cord is carefully dissected and the serum prepared from it of various strengths, according to the modification of Pasteur's process invented by Hoygues, of the Buda-Pesth Rabies Institute, as follows: A 1 per cent. solution of the virus is made from the cord in sterile salt solution, and this again diluted to various intensities, according to a prescribed table. The Pasteurian method was by injection of the dried cord in an emulsion, and while being far from accurate in dosage produced, owing to the presence of rabbit nerve-substance, etc., various local inflammatory symptoms, urticaria, occasional paralyses, etc. It also involved much more labour in dissection and inoculation, and a greater expenditure in animals, as only from fifteen to twenty doses were obtainable from each cord. Under the present system one rabbit only per diem is required, much greater accuracy of dosage is obtainable, no "accidents" occur, and the percentage of failures has dropped from 0.86 to 0.13 per cent. (1907 figures). In another part of the ground may be seen animals under observation which have been attacked by rabid animals. We saw goats, fowls, calves, and of course other dogs. Here also are breeding-hutches with numbers of rabbits of various kinds from which those required for serum-production are taken. In the hospital grounds there are also lines for the accommodation of Indian indigent patients, and attached is a boarding-house for Europeans unable to pay hotel rates. The bites treated vary greatly, those on the face and bare skin being more dangerous than through clothing. Wolf and jackal bites are also more dangerous than bites of dogs or other animals. They are separately



treated at a dispensary attached to the Institute. All cases in which hydrophobia supervenes after fourteen days from the completion of the treatment are classed as failures, those in which it occurs either during or within fourteen days after treatment is complete are not taken into account. These, however, are not very numerous. The treatment is varied in strength. Although patients are assured that the treatment does not cause illness in any sense of the term, the writer found that the larger dose (1/200) brought on a feeling of exhaustion and malaise. About the tenth day, at the site of the numerous punctures small beady lumps formed, which were both painful and irritable. This, however, soon passed off, and no other ill effects were noted. On the fourteenth day a certificate of the completion of the treatment and a postcard to be returned if in good health at the end of three months are given to each patient, and we returned to the steaminess of the plains below easier in mind than on our arrival.

Madhupur.

T. MALTBY KERRUISH, Ph.C.

### Subscribers' Symposium.

(Information Received or Solicited.)

#### What is American Putty?

This question was put in your issue of November 6. The answer is cataplasma kaolini U.S.P., and often sold under fancy names, most of them proprietary; in fact, the American man is much like the English man—he can find new names for the same old thing just as fast as the public can find the money to put up for them.—*T. A. Spirey* (Rio Vista).

[In this case, of course, it was the U.S.P. that found a new name for a preparation which had been introduced to the public as a proprietary article.—*EDITOR C. & D.*]

#### What is Sweet Oil?

Although somewhat late in the day when you receive this, still I would like to give my experience, extending over thirty-four years, as to what I have always known as sweet oil. During that time I have never known any other oil, and have always supplied olive oil when asked for sweet oil. Perhaps it will be of some little interest to know that Grey's Supplement to the Pharmacopoeia, by T. Redwood (Longman & Co., 1848), gives the following synonyms for "Oleum Olivæ": Oil of olives, salad oil, and sweet oil.—*B. Weaver* (Armidale, N.S.W.).

#### "A Nasty Knock for the Chemist."

So says *Mr. C. C. Smith*, who sends us the following advertisement:

[Advertiser's Name.]

COFFIN MAKER,

DIRECTOR OF FUNERALS and CREMATION

in Town or Country.

Hearse and Coaches on the Shortest Notice.

[Advertiser's Address.]

Close to Chemist.

#### Covering for Chemists' Floors.

"Rubberoid" is a very suitable material for the rough wear to which most shop-floors are put. It is extensively used in the Colonies for roofing, and very effectual it is. The colour is black; it is much cheaper than linoleum, but takes ordinary floor-polish well, and is easily swept and kept clean. I had it in use for several years in an office I occupied daily, and it gave me every satisfaction. I believe the floor of the great Exhibition in Chicago in 1893 was covered with this material, and was little worse after having been tramped upon by millions of feet when the Exhibition was closed. I understand it was purchased by some public body and laid down in the corridors and main halls of a large public building. From the nature of the material I do not think it would easily be affected by the acids your correspondent "*J. R.*" (249/26) speaks of.—*Wm. Bousfield*.

#### Nationalisation of Hospitals.

If "Fabius" can gain access to Sir H. Burdett's "Hospitals and Asylums of the World: their Origin, History, Construction, Administration, Management, and Legislation," with plans of the chief medical institutions, in addition to those of all the hospitals of London in 1887, in four volumes, he will get at all the facts worth knowing in connection with hospitals and their administration. This is a remarkable work and much too expensive for ordinary readers to purchase, but can be consulted at the public libraries of most large cities. Much valuable detailed information can be gleaned also from "Burdett's Hospitals and Charities," published annually at 7s. 6d. by the Scientific Press. I fear your correspondent has a tremendous task before him, as I believe the overwhelming

feeling in this country is in favour of the voluntary system; and though our hospitals suffer from many abuses, the voluntary support and administration of hospitals as known in this country has done incalculable good to the ever-increasing numbers of sick poor. There are some very interesting comments on this subject in the "Hospital," November 27, p. 247.—*Wm. Bousfield*.

#### For Value Received.

"I enclose my renewal sub. to *C. & D.*: wouldn't be without it at any price."—*E. R. C.* (51/35.)

"Please find 10s. enclosed for renewal of subscription to your journal. I sometimes wish there were two Fridays in a week."—*J. G. K.* (57/2.)

"Herewith I beg to enclose the subscription for *C. & D.*, with apologies for delay. This week's issue I consider well worth the amount enclosed, the information as to our position in regard to use of co-partner's name on labels, etc., being very valuable."—(53/10.)

### Legal Queries.

Before submitting questions for reply in this section please refer to the "*C. & D. Diary, 1909*" for the following subjects: Income-tax, p. 220; Pharmacy Law and Poisons, p. 216, (abroad) p. 211; Spirit Laws, p. 229; Stamped Medicines, p. 221; Trade-marks, p. 194; Wines, Sale of, p. 231; and Legal matters generally, p. 233.

*F. Z. D.* (253/29).—Neither acetate of lead nor sulphate of zinc is a scheduled poison, so that it is not legally necessary to label the preparation "Poison." Your caution-label suits the purpose.

*J. E.* (253/66).—The Revenue authorities have not been accustomed to regard the addition of colouring-matter to a preparation the published formula of which is referred to on the label as taking it out of the known, admitted, and approved remedies exemption.

*Saponis* (254/74).—No legal qualification is required in Great Britain for the dispensing of medical prescriptions which are free from scheduled poisons.

### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months. A preliminary condition for reporting on samples submitted is that all particulars as to source and uses are given to us.

*Juno* (50/33).—THE CARNEGIE TRUST is only available to persons in Scotland who have matriculated at one or other of the Scots Universities. Each person has to make a full declaration as to his means or objects.

#### A. G. B. (Venice) (246/72).—PETROLEUM HAIR-TONIC:

Heavy petroleum	...	5 oz.
Solution of ammonia	...	3 oz.
Jockey club bouquet	...	2 oz.
Tincture of cantharides	...	8 oz.
Eau de Cologne	...	3 oz.
Distilled water	...	to 60 oz.

Shake well before use

*Bonjou* (91/19).—(1) BUTTER PERFUME employed for giving margarine the odour of butter consists of a glycerin or oily solution of volatile acids, such as propionic, butyric, and caproic, with a trace of coumarin. (2) Both nitrobenzene and nitronaphthalene are used for deblooming mineral oils.

*D. W. E.* (242/10).—TRIPOLI is a diatomaceous earth originally imported from the town of that name in Northern Africa. It consists chiefly of silica with small quantities of alumina and ferric oxide. When roasted the varieties containing ferric oxide turn pink, this being the way red tripoli is made. To enable you to grasp the relation of tripoli to other similar earths we give Dana's classification. The varieties are classed under tripolite, which has for synonyms tripel, terra tripolitana, infusorial earth, kieselguhr, bergmehl, kieselmehl, and farina fossilis. The kinds are given as (a) infusorial earth or earthy tripolite, very fine grained but harsh to the touch; (b) randamnite, a coal-like variety; (c) tripoli slate, a slaty or thin laminated variety; and (d) aluminocalcite, a milk-white variety. They all consist mainly of silica, and come from all parts of the world.

**Zero** (249/18).—**FUR COAT**.—The cause of the fur coming out is generally an attack of moth. The treatment consists of brushing mercuric-chloride solution on the fur, but we advise that the coat be handed to a furrier for this. As the coat is valuable, it may be possible to save some parts of it that have not been attacked.

**Bookworm** (246/71).—(1) **BOOKS ON CONFECTIONERY**.—In addition to Skuse's book (*C. & D.*, November 20, p. 802) there are two American works which could be consulted.—Weatherley's "Art of Boiling Sugar" (Baird, Philadelphia) and Huling's "American Candy Maker" (Huling, Philadelphia). These treat of lozenge-making, as well as sugar-boiling and the manufacture of confectionery. Lozenge-making was also treated briefly in the *Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* for 1887 and 1898. (2) **CHEMISTRY OF ESSENTIAL OILS**.—Parry's "Chemistry of Essential Oils and Artificial Perfumes" (Scott, Greenwood, 12s. 6d.) (3) **BOOKS ON SYNTHETIC DYES**.—Schulze and Julius's "Organic Colouring-matters" (Macmillan, 21s.) classifies the aniline dyes and gives reference to the patents where particulars of the manufacture of the dyes can be found. The monumental German work, Heumann's "Die Anilinfarben und ihre Fabrikation" (Vieweg, Brunswick), in seven volumes, enters into the detail which is not to be found in any work on the subject published in English.

**Linster** (23/11).—**REMOVING TATTOO-MARKS**.—There are several methods of doing this: with salicylic acid and glycerin (*C. & D.*, September 28, 1907, p. 515), tannin and nitrate of silver (*C. & D.*, July 28, 1906, p. 195), nitric acid ("Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 527), and glycerin of papain (*C. & D.*, April 8, 1899, p. 575).

**J. W.** (249/31).—**SANCTUARY OIL**.—In the Greek Church olive oil is exclusively used, but the best brands of colza oil are employed in other communities. A good-quality colza oil will burn for days without charring the wick. By colza oil is now meant a refined rape oil, although formerly the term denoted the special oil expressed from the finest French seed. The cold-drawn oil is employed as an edible oil in India and on the Continent, and in this country is used by bakers for greasing the ends of the loaves in the oven. Rape oil is used in lamps on the British railways, while in lighthouses the best brands of seal oil or whale oil are employed. Spermin oil gives good results, but animal oils are not generally allowed in church ritual. Lewkowitsch states that a sanctuary oil fraudulently substituted for olive oil in Russia consisted of coconut oil (35 parts), rape oil (5 parts), and mineral oil (65 parts).

**J. Kops** (254/3).—**BRILLIANTINE**.—To ensure brilliantine separating into two clear liquids the absence of water is necessary, otherwise the oil is a long time before it clears. A good preparation is made by using, in dry bottles, equal parts of almond oil and the following essence:

Bergamot oil	...	...	...	20 minims
Otto of rose	...	...	...	15 minims
Orange-flower oil	...	...	...	30 minims
Powdered turmeric	...	...	...	4 grains
Absolute alcohol	...	...	...	20 oz.

**G. E. M.** (250/59).—**BLACK TREACLE**.—The very impure treacle to which you refer does not seem to be now an article of commerce, the public taste having shown a preference for lighter-coloured products. This means that the residual syrup of the refinery is more perfectly decolourised by filtration through animal charcoal than formerly.

**W. B. W. M.** (246/3).—(1) "**YELLOW**" IN CATTLE is jaundice. It is more frequent in cows than horses. The treatment as given in "Veterinary Counter-practice" is as follows:

Calomel	...	...	...	5j.
Aloes Socot.	...	...	...	miss.
Magnes. sulph.	...	...	...	3x.
Pulv. zingib.	...	...	...	5j.
Pulv. curcumæ	...	...	...	5j.

Misce.

This is given in a quart of hot ale. Forty-eight hours later the following dose is administered and continued on alternate days for a fortnight:

Potass. nitr.	...	...	...	5ij.
Pulv. zingib.	...	...	...	5j.
Pulv. gran. parad.	...	...	...	5j.
Bol. armen.	...	...	...	5j.
Magnes. sulph.	...	...	...	5viij.

M. ft. pulv.

To be administered in hot ale.

(2) **MANICURE PASTE**.—The basis of this is usually tragacanth, which perhaps you have tried. A series of articles on skin-creams was given in the *C. & D.* last April, which will give you ideas as to other suitable bases.

**J. C.** (247/29).—**EMULSION MACHINE**.—There is a handy form of emulsifier sold by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. known as the "Phenix," which has several advantages where emulsions are to be prepared in batches up to a gallon.

**J. W. C.** (241/19).—**LIQUID METAL-POLISH**.—See *C. & D.*, November 20, p. 802.

**G. McG.** (245/31) and **Celandine** (246/61).—**PREVENTING FREEZING IN MOTOR RADIATORS**.—See *C. & D.*, October 9, p. 592.

**E. E.** (242/56).—**WORM-DESTROYER**.—Colocynth is mixed with dried blood and bone-dust in the proportion of about 5 per cent. and used for destroying worms on lawns. The powder is sprinkled on the grass and then watered. After a while the worms come to the surface and are removed.

**Genesc** (241/73).—**SYNTHETIC CARNATION PERFUME**:

Synthetic jasmín solution (1 per cent.)	...	...	...	5 litres
Éillet (synthetic)	...	...	...	50 grams
Spirit of rose (1-10)	...	...	...	2 grams
Spirit of neroli (1-10)	...	...	...	2 grams
Coumarin	...	...	...	2 grams
Ylang-ylang (synthetic)	...	...	...	3 grams
Heliotropin	...	...	...	5 grams
Tincture of musk ( $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.)	...	...	...	50 grams
Tincture of benzoin (1-10)	...	...	...	50 grams

**E. G. I.** (241/24).—**FOAM LIQUID** for aerated-water manufacture.—The simplest formula for this is to dissolve 4 oz. of saponin in a gallon of 25-per-cent. alcohol. The older recipes required the use of quillaia bark and gum arabic, and needed decolourising.

**Ink** (241/8).—(1) **INK FOR COPYING-PAD**:

Methyl-violet	...	...	...	1 part
Water	...	...	...	7 parts
Alcohol	...	...	...	1 part

Dissolve.

(2) **TYPEWRITER INK** for pads.—This is a solution of methyl-violet in equal parts of glycerin and water. A saturated solution is required, and heat is needed in preparing the ink. The difficulty of telling whether the dye is in solution is considerable, but the usual way of judging this point is to allow a drop to fall into a glass vessel of water. If the drop appears bright, solution has taken place; otherwise more solvent must be used, and the heating continued.

**Fulminant** (Barcelona) (50/37).—(1) **SULPHONATED OIL OF TURKEY-RED OIL** is prepared by allowing concentrated sulphuric acid to run into castor oil slowly with constant stirring, taking care that the temperature does not exceed 35° C. The product is then mixed with a small quantity of water, and the diluted acid allowed to settle out. The lower layer is drawn off, and the oil washed with a solution of Glauber's salt until the washings are only slightly acid. Finally ammonia or soda or a mixture of the two alkalies is added until a sample gives a clear solution with a small quantity of water. The sulphonated oil as obtained by the treatment with concentrated sulphuric acid can be resolved into two portions by dissolving it in ether, washing with brine until it is free from sulphuric acid, and then shaking out repeatedly with aqueous solution of common salt. The water-soluble portion separates as an oily layer. On evaporating off the ether from the ethereal solution the water-insoluble portion is obtained. The water-soluble portion consists of ricinoleo-sulphuric acid, mixes in all proportions with water, and lathers like ordinary soap solution. The name Turkey-red oil is derived from the use of the substance in the preparation of the cotton fibre for dyeing and printing Turkey red. The oil is also used for lubricating and cleansing wool, and as a basis for emulsified oils and textile soaps. (2) We are not acquainted with a **WASHING-POWDER** containing both ammonia and turpentine. When ammonia is used in washing-powder it is in the form of carbonate of ammonia, and the ingenious plan of preserving it is adopted of crushing the lump ammonia and immersing in hot syrup. By this means the lumps are coated with sugar and retain the ammonia until they are used. The proportions employed are as follows:

Sodium carbonate	...	...	...	7 lb.
Sodium sulphate	...	...	...	14 lb.
Soda-ash	...	...	...	28 lb.
Ammonium carbonate	...	...	...	1 lb.
Yellow soap	...	...	...	14 lb.

The ammonia is treated separately as mentioned above. The soap is cut up and dried and then ground with the soda salts. The ammonia is stirred in at the end of the process, and the powder at once packed in parchment powder. (3) **Petrol** cannot be sufficiently deodorised for use in perfumery, even if such employment were advisable.



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AMMON. BROMIDE.

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matter of consequence to the retailer, as also to the consumer, is that he should obtain what he really requires; so that when a

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**ANNOYED**

if he finds that another article has been supplied as a substitute for the sake possibly of a slight extra profit. It

**IS**

also only fair play that, when an article comes into demand owing to heavy advertising, the article so advertised should be supplied.

**A**

fact to remember is that the substitution, once found out, is bound to recoil, and a

**CUSTOMER**

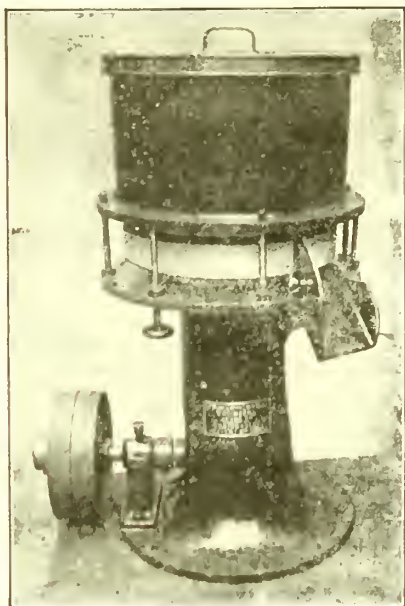
has an unfavourable opinion generally. Therefore push and sell only the original Evans' Antiseptic Throat Pastilles, and no customer will then be

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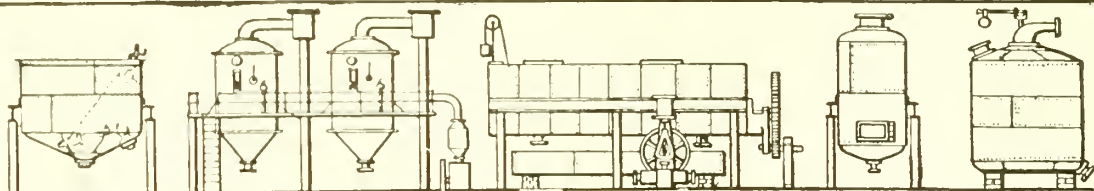
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*Acet. Ipecac. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.	Fol. Hyoscyam. Bien., 7 lbs. @ 6/3 lb.; pulv. 5/3 lb.	Sugar of Milk, B.P., 1 cwt. @ 44/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.
*Scilla, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 3d. lb.	Fol. Sennae Alex. parv. 1 cwt. @ 4d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 4½ d. lb.	Sulphonat P.B., 1 lb. @ 9/6 lb.
*Acetone, 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/4 lb.	Fol. Sennae Tinnee 3½ cwt. @ 2½ d. lb.; 1 cwt. @ 3½ d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 3½ d. lb.; English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 5½ d. lb.; 56 lb. @ 6d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.	*Syr. Aurant. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
*Acid Acet. Glacial, 99%, Carboys 144 lbs. @ 4½ d. lb.; 12 6-lb. bots. @ 6½ d. lb.; 6 lbs. @ 8d.	Formaldehyde, 40%, 132-lb. Carboys @ 52/- each. 7 lbs. @ 7½ d. lb.	*Syr. Baston B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
*Acid Acetylo-Salicyl., 56 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/3 lb.	Gamboge English Ground, 7 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/4 lb.	*Ferri Iodid. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
"Benz. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/- lb.	Ginger, English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 52/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 6½ d. lb.	*Ferri Phosphat. Co., 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
"Boric Pulv., 3 cwt. @ 28/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 28/6 cwt.; levigd. 3/- cwt. extra.	Glycerin. Opt., D.D., 1260 P.B., 1 cwt. @ 96/- cwt.; 56 lbs. @ 96/- cwt.; 12 lbs. @ 1/0½ lb.	*Hypophosph. Co. B.P.O., 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
*Acid Carbol Xtlis., 39/40; 56 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; 10-lb. Tins @ 5/- each; Detached Cryst. 8/- each; 36 1-lb. Bots. @ 8½ d. lb.; Single Bots. 11d. lb.; Detached Cryst. 1 lb. @ 1/1 lb.; Orude Black, 46 Gall. Casks @ 10d. gall.; 1 Gall. Tins @ 1/5 each.	Honey, Jamaica, fine White Set, 3½ cwt. @ 36/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 47/- cwt. @ 11½ d. lb.	*Prunl Virg. B.P., 8 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
"Citric Cryst., B.P. '85, 1 cwt. @ 1/3 lb.; 7 lb. in Bags @ 1/4 lb.; powder ½ lb. extra.	Lin. Camph. P.B., 40 lbs. @ 10½ d. lb.; 9 lbs. Lin. Sapo Meth., 9 lbs. @ 7d. lb.	*Rbamni, 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
"Diethylbarbituric, 16 oz. @ 38/6 lb.; 1 oz. @ 2/8 oz.	Linseed c. Oil, Crushed, 3 cwt. @ 17/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 17/6 cwt.	*Rhei P.B., 7 lbs. @ 7½ d. lb.
"Galle pur. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/- lb.	*Liq. Ammonii Acetatis Conc. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 10d. lb.	*Scilla P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4½ d. lb.
"Hydrobrom., dil., B.P., 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.	*Liq. Ammon. Aromat., 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.	*Sennae P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
"Hydrochlor. Conc., cases of 4 2-gal. jars, 17/- each; 20 case lots @ 16/- each.	*Antim. Chlor. Pure, 8 lbs. @ 6½ d. lb.	*Tolut. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
"Hydrocyan. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/4 lb.; 36 1 oz. Vials @ 3/6 doz.	*Arsenicale, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.	*Tinct. Aurantii Recens. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.; Bond 8½ d.
"Oxalic Cryst., 5 cwt. @ 3½ d. lb.; 1 cwt. @ 3½ d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 3½ d. lb.	*Arsenii Hydrochlor., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.	*Tinct. Belladon., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/11 lb.; Bond, 6½ d.
"Phosph. Dil., B.P., 8 lbs. @ 4½ d. lb.	*Bismuth. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 10½ d. lb.	*Tinct. Benzoini Comp., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.; Bond, 8½ d.
"Salicyl. pulv., 1 cwt. @ 1/1 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.; phys. pure, 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.	*Copaiba Bucha et Oubeb, 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/10 lb.	*Tinct. Camph. Comp., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; Bond, 8½ d.
"Sulphur, Coml., cases, 4 2-gal. jars, 17/- each; 20 cases @ 16/- each.	*Easton, p.s. 1-3, B.P., 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.	*Tinct. Cantaridis, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.
"Sulph. Aromat., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/8 lb.	*Ferri Barysatus, 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.	*Tinct. Capsici, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/3 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.
"Tannic, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.	*Ferri Iod. p.s. 1-7, 1 lb. @ 5/9 lb.	*Tinct. Oard. Comp., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; bond, 6½ d. lb.
"Tart. cryst. or pulv., B.P. 1885, 1 cwt. @ 9½ d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10½ d. lb.; parv. ½ d. lb. extra.	*Ferri Perbor. Fort. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.	*Tinct. Oateobu, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; bond, 6½ d. lb.
*Adeps Lanæ B.P., Anhydrous, 2 cwt. @ 52/6 cwt., Hydrous @ 49/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 2/- cwt., 28 lbs. @ 5/- cwt., 14 lbs. @ 8/- cwt., 7 lbs. @ 12/- cwt. extra.	*Ferri Phosph. Co. p.s. 1-7, 7 lbs. @ 1/6.	*Tinct. Chlorof. o. Morpb. Comp., B.P., 1885, 5 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.; bond, 1/5 lb.
Aloes Barb., English ground, 28 lbs. @ 70/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.	*Hypophosph. Co. p.s. B.P.O., 1 lb. @ 3/4 lb.	*Tinct. Cinchon. Comp., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/4 lb.; bond, 10½ d. lb.
Aloes, Socot., 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; powder, 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.	*Iodi Fort. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 4/8 lb.	*Tinct. Cinchon. Rub., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; bond, 10d. lb.
*Ærugo Æris Pulv., 14 lbs. @ 11d. lb.	Menthol dry white cryst., 60 lbs. @ 8/4 lb.; 5 lbs. @ 8/9 lb.	*Tinct. Digitalis, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; bond, 6½ d. lb.
Aloin, B.P., 1 lb. @ 3/9 lb.	Morphine Diacetyl, 4 oz. @ 11/9 oz.; 1 oz. @ 12/6 oz. Hydrochlor., 6d. per oz. less.	*Tinct. Gelsem. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; Bond, 6½ d.
Ammon. Benz., 7 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.	Ol. Caryoph. Ang., B.P., 9 lbs. @ 3/3 lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 3/6 lb.	*Tinct. Gentiana Comp., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 1/11½ lb.; bond, 6d. lb.
Ammon. Brom., P.B., 1 cwt. @ 1/1½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.	Ol. Cocoa Nuclei, finest White, 80 lbs. @ 43/- cwt.; 40 lbs. @ 5½ d. lb.	*Tinct. Hyoscyami, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; bond, 6½ d. lb.
Camphor, English Flowers, "not artificial," 5 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; ½ oz. 7 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.; ½ oz.; 7 lbs. @ 2/3½ lb. Orude, 140 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.	Ol. Eucalypt., B.P., 1 cwt. @ 1/1½ lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/2½ lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/3½ lb.	*Tinct. Iodi, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/11 lb.; bond, 1/1½ lb.; decolor, 5 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.; bond, 1/0½.
*Ksa. Pineapple, 5 lbs. @ 3/4 lb.	Ol. Mentb. Pip., Hotchkiss original bots. 21 oz. each, 18 bots. @ 10/10 lb.; 6 bots. @ 11/1 lb.; single bots. @ 11/4 lb.	*Tinct. Lavandulæ Comp., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/10 lb.; bond, 7½ d. lb.
"Raspberry, 5 lbs. @ 2/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/4 lb.	Ol. Morrhuæ, Nov. 1909, finest non-freezing, 25 gall. tin lined barrels @ 77/- each; 2 gall. tins @ 8/- each.	*Tinct. Myrrhæ, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.; bond, 9½ d. lb.
*Vanilla Beans, 5 lbs. @ 4/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/7 lb.	Ol. Olive P.B., good yellow, 45 gall. Barrel @ 4/3 gall.; 2 galls. @ 5/3 gall.	*Tinct. Nucis Vom., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.
*Ext. Belladonnæ Liq. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 4/7 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/- lb.; solid, 7 lbs. @ 2/11	Ol. Peach Kernel (so-called) 1 cwt. @ 10d. lb.; 56 lbs. @ 10½ d. lb.; 9 lb. @ 1/- lb.	*Tinct. Opil, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.; bond, 1 lb.
Ext. Cannab. Ind. Alc. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 36/- lb. 1 lb. @ 37/- lb.	Ol. Ricini Alb. Opt. Medicinal, 176 lbs. @ 36/- cwt.; 88 lb. @ 39/- cwt.; 44 lbs. @ 40/6 cwt.; 9 lbs. @ 5½ d. lb. for export, 1 cwt. drums recommended, 7/6 each extra or 3½ cwt. barrels @ 34/6 cwt.	*Tinct. Opil Amon., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/4 lb.
Ext. Cascara Sag. Liq., B.P., 10 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.	Opium Turc. B.P., 14 lbs. @ 19/6 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 20/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 21/- lb.	*Tinct. Opil Aquis., 5 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.
*Ext. Ergot. Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/11 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/2 lb.	Potass. Cit., B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.	*Tinct. Quiniae Amm., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; bond, 11d. lb.
Ext. Filicis Liq., P.B., 9 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/3 lb.	Quinina Sulph., B.P., 400 oz. @ 6½ d. oz.; 100 oz. @ 6½ d. oz.; 25 oz. @ 7½ d. oz.; 10 oz. @ 8d. oz.	*Tinct. Rhei Co., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; bond, 8d. lb.
Ext. Gent., P.B., Solid, 1 cwt. @ 8½ d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 9½ d. lb.	Saffron, Valentia, B.P., 1 lb. @ 34/- lb.; 1 oz. @ 2/6 oz.	*Tinct. Scilla, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; Bond, 7½ d.
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"Hamamelis, Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.	Shellac (Orange), 1½ cwt. @ 72/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 3d. lb.	*Tinct. Strophanth., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.; bond, 8½ d. lb.
Ext. Hyoscyam., Solid, B.P., 3 lbs. @ 5/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/11 lb.	Soda Cit., B.P., 3 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.	*Tinct. Valeriane, 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; bond, 6d. lb.
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"Malti c. Ol. Jecoris, 10 lbs. @ 5½ d. lb.	Soda Sulphite Recryst., 1 cwt. @ 16/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.	*Tinct. Zingib., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; bond, 6½ d. lb.
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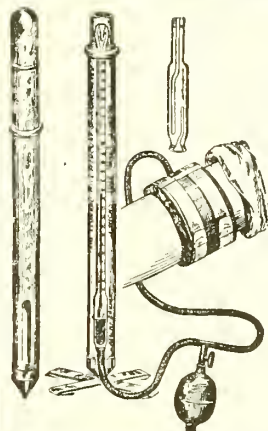


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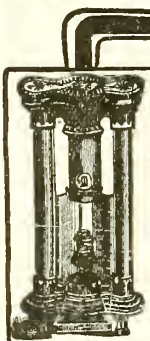
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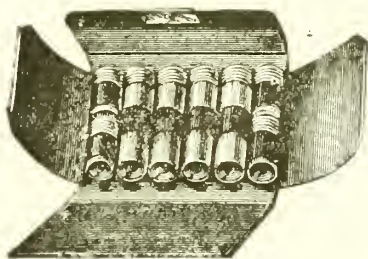
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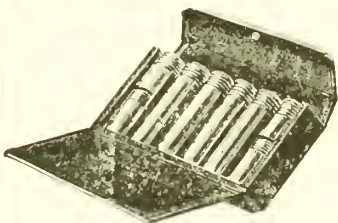
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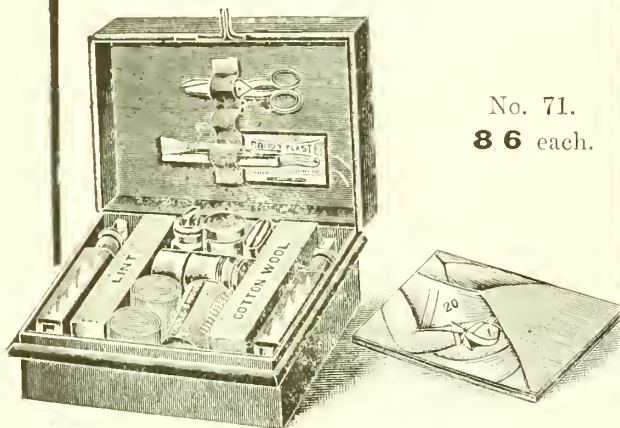


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7/- each.



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6/3 each.

The Motor Car  
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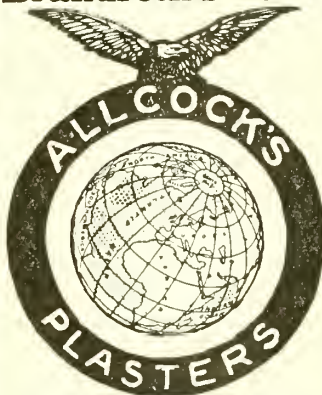
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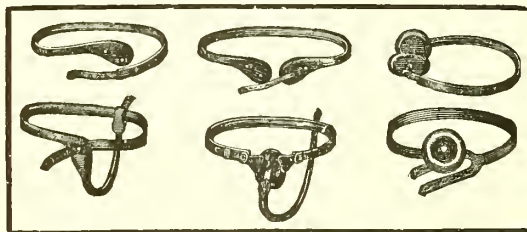
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	Covered in Rolled Gold.		9-carat Gold, stamped.		15-carat Gold, stamped.		18-carat Gold, stamped.	
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No. 1501	Each. s. d. 4 6	Each. s. d. 2 6	Each. s. d. 7 6	Each. s. d. 4 6	Each. s. d. 15 0	Each. s. d. 9 6	Each. s. d. 21 0	Each. s. d. 13 6
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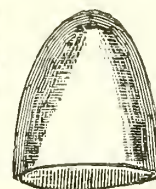
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
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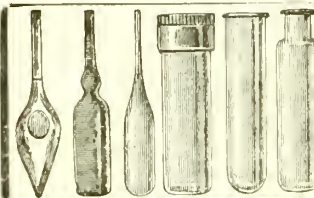
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PRICES LOW. QUALITY HIGH.

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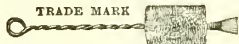
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Head, Asthma,  
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P.A.T.A. conditions.

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**VICHY-ÉTAT PASTILLES** Two or three Pastilles after each  
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**VICHY-ÉTAT COMPRIMÉS** For instantaneously producing an  
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CHEMISTS, GROCERS, RESTAURATEURS,  
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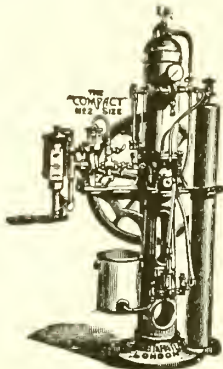
**OCCUPY LITTLE SPACE!**  
**ARE READY FOR USE IMMEDIATELY!**  
**REQUIRE NO FIXING!**

Produce Soda Water, Lemonade, &c., of the  
highest class and greatest purity.

*Write for Catalogue.*

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*Proprietors of Galloway, Bros., Bolton.*



**A COMPLETE APPARATUS—**  
**CAPABLE OF PRODUCING OVER**  
**300 DOZEN LARGE BOTTLES**  
**OF AERATED WATER PER DAY**  
**—from £20.**

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The only syphon which fully ensures avoidance of the contents coming into contact with metal.



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Will be found much superior to Soda Water drawn from any other syphon, being much sharper, owing to the absence of valvular obstruction in Chinaways. The water possesses the brilliancy and sparkle characteristic of IDRIS.

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Branches—Liverpool, Southampton, Canterbury & Teddington.

# "SOLAZZI" LIQUORICE JUICE

THE CHEMISTS' BRAND.

'The Lancet' says: 'Of Standard Purity'

Recommended also by 'The British Medical Journal,' 'Health,' 'The Chemist and Druggist,' 'Food and Sanitation.'

ASK FOR SHOWCARDS AND HANDBILLS. To be obtained of all Wholesale Houses.

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Offer the Trade the following valuable P.A.T.A. Protected lines, bearing a very large Protected Retail Profit, which sell freely and are well known and valued by the Public in many parts of the Country.

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LOSALL'S SALT (well advertised), tins	...	6d.	...	3/6 net.	PREPARED BARLEY ("Crown Brand.")	...	...	...	...
" " " bottles	...	1/-	...	7 - "	Usual 1/- size, lever lid tins. A good	...	...	...	...
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LOSALL'S MILK FOOD, oblong tins.	...	...	...	...	MALTED FOOD. Usual 1/- size, lever lid	...	...	...	...
1/- size. Ideal Food for children	...	3 1/2 d.	...	5/6 "	tins. Buyer's name and address	...	...	...	...
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FINEST HYGIENIC FIRST MILK FOOD	...	...	...	...	design label, name and address, on	...	...	...	...
"Crown Brand," specially adapted	...	1/-	...	7/6 "	gross orders if desired	...	...	...	...
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months, tins 13	...	...	...	...	enamelled tins	...	...	...	...

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Established  
1855.

ROBINSON'S ORIGINAL

Excise Drawback on  
Export Orders.

# CONCENTRATED WATERS.

STANDARDISED TO B.P. 1898.

When diluted in the proportion of one part to forty parts of water at 60° temperature, they faithfully represent the Medicated Waters of the British Pharmacopœia. They are always of uniform strength, and will keep good any length of time in any climate.

Aqua Amygd. Amar. Conc. (U.S.)	4/- per lb.	Aqua Cassia Conc.	4/- per lb.	Aqua Ment. Virid. Conc.	4/- per lb.
Anethi, Concent.	4/- "	Flor Aurant.	8/6 "	Pimentæ "	4/- "
Anisi "	4/- "	Sumbuci Conc.	8/6 "	Pulegii "	4/- "
Camphoræ "	4/- "	Fœniculi Conc.	4/- "	Rosemarini "	4/- "
Carui "	4/- "	Menth. Pip. Conc.	4/- "	Rosæ "	8/6 "
Cinnam. Ver. Conc.	6/- "	Ang. Conc.	6/- "	Virgin "	10/6 "

The above may be had in 1/4-lb., 1/2-lb., or 1-lb. Bottles and upwards, through most of the Wholesale Drug Houses.

Each Bottle has the Inventor's Protection Label over the cork, without which none are genuine.

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## "UNIVERSE" SHOW CASE.

**FILLED** with a quick-selling assortment of large 1/- size Pilules and Tinctures.

Price, including the handsome, beautifully - made mahogany Show Case

### £2, 14, 4.

Compare this with the price charged by other makers, whose price is never less than £5.


We charge the actual cost price of the Show Case, plus the contents, at **1/6** per dozen, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Cost of Show Case ... ..	1	12	0
8 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> dozen large 1 - size Pilules at 1 6 per dozen ...	0	13	0
6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " " " " Tinctures at 1 6 per dozen	0	9	4
	<u>2</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>4</u>

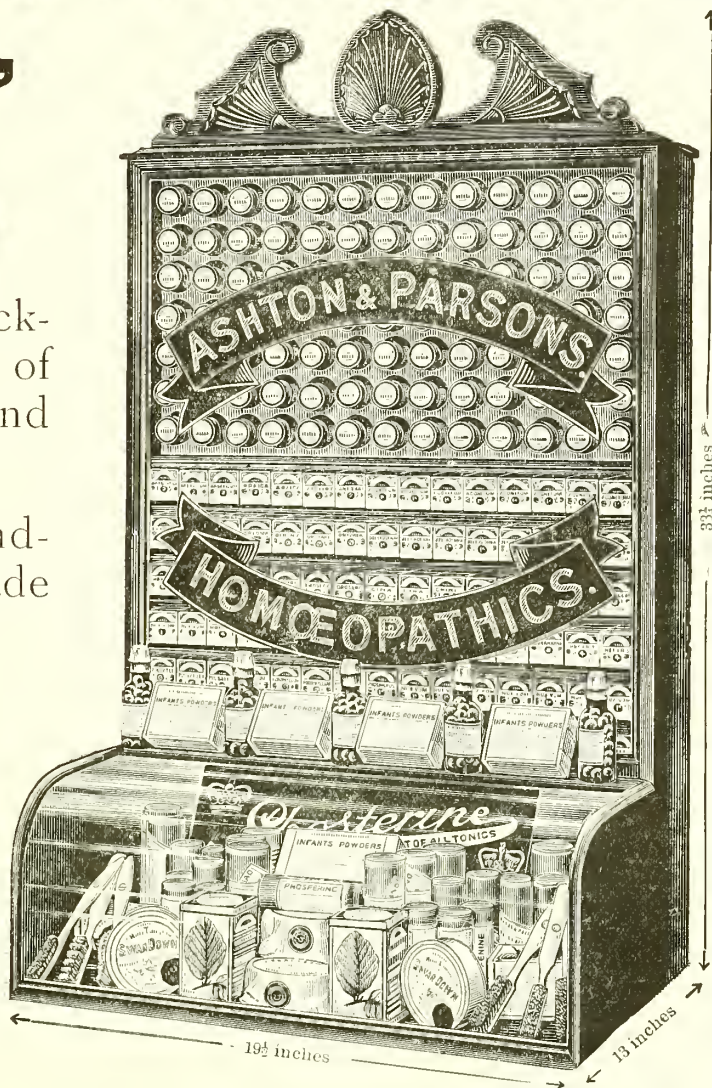
You are not burdened with a lot of high-priced unsaleable Homœopathic Specialities. The Case can be supplied empty if required at the actual cost price of **£1 : 12.**

When not stated the Case is invariably supplied to open at back. The cost of the Case to open at front would be **7s.** extra. All spaces are labelled to enable stock to be kept easily.

Write for Illustrated List post free to all parts of the world.

 Old Homœopathic Cases of other makers exchanged free of charge for new ones.

**ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD.,** La Belle Sauvage,  
Ludgate Hill, **LONDON, E.C.**



# Users of the AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR

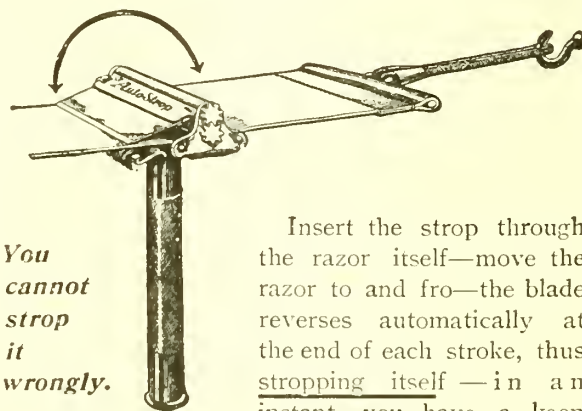
declare that blade-stropping  
is easier than blade-changing  
and cheaper than blade-buying

*You can easily, quickly, and clearly demonstrate the above facts to any of your customers who are possible purchasers of a Safety Razor. Many dealers have written us saying that such demonstrations result in a very high percentage of sales.*

The most lasting, useful and appropriate Christmas Gift for any man who shaves is the AutoStrop Safety Razor. We are emphasizing this fact in our advertising in the Christmas issues of "*The Strand*," "*Windsor*," "*Story - Teller*," "*Royal*," "*John Bull*," as well as in widely-circulated dailies and weeklies.

Take advantage of this advertising by displaying the AutoStrop Safety Razor prominently during the next few weeks.

All the large wholesalers  
now stock the AutoStrop.



*You  
cannot  
strop  
it  
wrongly.*

Insert the strop through the razor itself—move the razor to and fro—the blade reverses automatically at the end of each stroke, thus stropping itself—in an instant you have a keen edge. That is why the

AutoStrop Safety Razor always gives a smooth and luxurious shave.

**Nothing to take apart  
to strop or clean.**

## PRICES.

Retail ... ..	21/- net.
Wholesale (3 doz. lots)	14/- each.
Smaller quantities ...	14/9 ..

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Also at DUBLIN, PARIS, NEW YORK, and MONTREAL.





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THE  
**STANDARD TABLET & PILL CO.**  
**BULGARIAN HEALTH**  
**CHOCOLATE CREAMS**

CONTAINING A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED  
 CULTURE OF THE BACILLUS OF **MASSOL**

Up-to-date Chemists displaying these Showcards are experiencing phenomenal sales.

**MINIMUM RETAIL  
 PRICE**

**1/9**

**PER BOX**

**SHOWCARDS FREE.**

SHOWCARD NO. 1.

We stock

**BULGARIAN HEALTH  
 CHOCOLATE CREAMS**

Which contain in a concentrated form the Bulgarian Sour Milk Bacillus.

The Bacillus of Long Life and Good Health.

**PRICE 1/9 PER BOX.**



**TRADE MARK.  
 THE "ANKH."**

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